Installed capacity for the manufacture of Technical Grade Pesticides

*337. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY:

SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1540 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 8th August, 1988 and state:

(a) what are the installed capacities approved by his Ministry to the parties for manufacturing of technical grade pesticides, which have been granted letters of intent and industrial licences, party-wise and date-wise; and

(b) what were their earlier approved installed capacities for the manufacture of technical grade insecticides, fungicides and herbicides?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. (*See* below)

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Letter of Intent

S.No.	Name of the Company	Name of Pesticides	Capacity allowed (Tonnes per annum)
1	2	3	4
1	M/s. Sandoz India Ltd.	1,2 Hydro 2-0 Oxoquinoxaline	300
2	M/s. Arlabs Ltd.	Fenvalerate	200
3.	M/s. Rallis India Ltd.	Kitazin	100
4.	M/s. Montari Industries Ltd.	Monocrotophos, Dicofol	300 & 100
5.	M/s. Gujarat Insecticides Ltd.	Cypermethrin	100
6.	M/s. New Chemi Industries	Carbendzime, Methyl Parathion	
7.	M/s. JKBM Ltd.	Thiram	200
8.	M/s. Rallis India Ltd.	Fenvalerate	200
9.	M/s. Atual Products Ltd.	Butachlor	500
10.	M/s. JKBM Ltd.	Thiophenate Methyl	200
11.	M/s. Shaw Wallace Ltd.	Acephate Tech.	200
12.	M/s. Gharda Chemicals Ltd.	Chlorotoluron	1000
13.	M/s. Sandoz India Ltd.	Fenvalerate	60
14.	M/s. Gharda Chemicals Ltd.	Anilofos	1000
15.	M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co.	Isoprophyl Bromide	90
16.	M/s. Hoechst India Ltd.	Anilofos	500
17.	M/s. Atul Products Ltd.	N. N. Diethylphenyl Acetamide	100
18.	M/s. Rallis India Ltd.	Daminozide	200
19.	M/s. JKBM Ltd.	Ziram	200

1	2	3	4
20.	M/s Rallis India Ltd.	Ethephon	100
21.	M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Carbofuran	800
Industrial Licences			
1.	M/s. Gujarat Insecticides	Chlrophyriphos	200
2.	M/s. BASF India Ltd.	Cypermethrin	40
3.	M/s May & Baker India Ltd.	Isoproturon	400
4.	M/s. Devidayal (Sales) P. Ltd.	Methyl Parathion	500
5.	M/s. Rallis India Ltd.	Atrozine, Simazine	50 each
6.	M/s. Southern Pesticides Corpn.	BHC (26%)	3300
7.	M/s. Hocehst India Ltd.	Isoproturon	400
8.	M/s. JKBM Ltd.	Butachlor	200
9	M/s. Pyrapur Chemicals Ltd.	Decamethrin	200
10.	M/s Rellis India Ltd.	Acephate	100
11.	M/s. Atul Products Ltd.	Tetradiforn	50
12.	M/s Atul Products	Isoproturon, Metoxuron	100 each
13.	M/s JKBM Ltd.	Thiram	200T PA

Comparative cost of power production from various sources

*338. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative cost of production of power per unit from gas based thermal plants, coal-based thermal plants, hydel, nuclear power plants, wind solar units and micro hydel units; and

(b) the locations of gas-based power plants which are either already in commercial operation or have been approved for being set up or are waiting for approval with estimated capacity in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The average estimated cost of power per unit generated from different types of generating units recently appraised in the Central Electricity Authority/Department of Atomic Energy/Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources are as follows:—

Type of generation project	Approximate cost of power per unit
1. Gas based thermal	36 to 87 paise/Kwh.
2. Coal based thermal	41 to 90 paise/Kwh.
3. Hydel	19 to 80 paise/Kwh.
4. Nuclear	41 to 49 paise/Kwh.
5. Wind Power	Rs. 1.25 to Rs.1.50 /Kwh.
6. Solar	Electricity is not being generated commercially in the country using solar thermal technology as on date.
7. Micro Hydel	70 to 75 paise/Kwh.

(b) The requisite information is given in Annexures I to V.

Annexure-I

Gas based power projects already commissioned during the 7th Plan period

S. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
Maharashtra			
1.	Uran Gas Turbine	Unit-7	108
		Unit-6	108
		Unit-5	108
		Unit-8	108
Assam			
1.	Lakwa Gas Turbine	Unit-4	15
Tripura			
1.	Baramura Gas Turbine	Unit-1	5
		Unit-2	5
		TOTAL :	457

Annexure-II

Gas based power projects expected to be commissioned during the remaining period of 7th Plan.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
	Rajasthan:		
1.	Anta Combined Cycle project (NTPC) Gas Turbine.	Unit-1	100
		Unit-2	100
		Unit-3	100
2.	Ramgarh Gas Turbine		3
	Uttar Pradesh :		
1.	Auriya combined cycle Project (NTPC) Gas Turbine	Unit-1	100
		Unit-2	100
		Unit-3	100
		Unit-4	100
	Tripura :		
1.	Rokhia Gas Turbine	Unit-1	8
		Unit-2	8
2.	Baramura Gas Turbine (NEC)	Unit-3	5
		TOTAL :	724

Annexure-III

Sanctioned Gas Based Power Projects expected to be Commissioned beyond the 7th Plan Period

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
	Rajasthan :		
1.	Anta combined cycle project (NTPC) Steam Turbine	Unit-1	130
	Uttar Pradesh :		
1.	Auriya combined cycle Steam turbine	Unit-1	100
		Unit-2	100

1	2	3	4
	Gujarat :		
1.	Kawas combined cycle Project-Gas Turbine . .	Unit-1	100
		Unit-2	100
		Unit-3	100
		Unit-4	100
	Steam Turbine	Unit-1	100
		Unit-2	100
	Maharashtra :		
1.	Uran Wate heat plant	Unit-1	120
2.	Uran Waste heat plant	Unit-2	120
	Andhra Pradesh :		
1.	Narsapur combined cycle project	Unit-1&2 (Gas Turbine)	2x33
	Steam Turbine	Unit-1	1x33
	Assam :		
1.	Lakwa Gas Turbines		4x15
2.	Lakwa Waste Heat Plant		22
3.	Kathalguri combined cycle (NEEPCO) . . .	Gas Turbine	6x30@
		Steam Turbine	3x30
			1621

@This capacity may be anywhere between 30 MW to 40 MW.

Annexure-IV

Schemes for setting up Gas Turbine Power Plants awaiting investment Decision

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)
1	Combined Cycle Gas turbine plant at Lakwa—NEEPCO (Assam).	6x30 GT + 3x30 ST= 270
2.	Combined Cycle G.T. at Dadri NTPC (Uttar Pradesh)	4x100 GT+ 2x100 ST= 600
3.	Additional G.T. Station at Rokhia (Tripura) .	10x7.5= 75
4.	Gandhar G.T. Combined Cycle TPS in District Bharuch (Gujarat)	4x100 GT+ 2x100 ST= 600
5.	Combined Cycle Power Plant at Utran GEB (Gujarat).	135
	TOTAL :	1680

Annexure-V

Proposals for Gas Turbine Power Plant awaiting Techno-Economic Clearance

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)
1.	Mobile G.T. Sets at Yenugavani Lanka (APSEB) Andhra Pradesh.	3x3—9
2.	Gas based combined cycle power project in South Saurashtra near Pipevav—GEB (Gujarat).	(500 GT +250 ST=750)
3.	Gas based power plant at Ballabgarh (HSEB) (Haryana)	(8x27)=216
4.	Gwalior GT Combined Cycle TPS-MP . .	3x100 GT + 1x105 ST=450
5.	Jhatua GT Combined Cycle TPS-MP . . .	3x100 GT + 1x150 ST=450
6.	Rajgarh GT Combined Cycle TPS (Madhya Pradesh)	3x100 GT + 1x150 ST=450
7.	Guna GT Combined Cycle TPS (Madhya Pradesh) .	3x100 GT + 1x150 ST=450
8.	Combined Cycle GT Power Plant at Anguri—Assam .	8x30 GT + 4x30 =360

O.N.G.C. proposal for Research Institute in Andhra Pradesh

*339. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY:

SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal by O.N.G.C. to set up a research institute in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Paraxylene by Bharat Petroleum

*340. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the Blitz dated the 1st October, 1988 captioned "The Paraxylene Puzzle" alleging that the bureaucrats had delayed the Bharat Petroleum project to manufacture paraxylene;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for delay in manufacturing of paraxylene by Bharat Petroleum; and

(c) whether Government have any belief in the public sector at least in these profitable lines of petrochemicals and its projects and if so, whether any effort has been made to reserve such projects for public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The project of BPCL could not be approved for want of environmental clearance. Government constituted an Expert Committee to look carefully into the environmental aspects involved in the location of the project. The Expert Committee has submitted its report to the Ministry of Environment, who are processing it.

Approval for projects set up by the public sector units under the Ministry is governed by various techno-economic considerations of demand supply, avajlability of feedstock etc., and based on the reports of Expert Committees.

Import of equipments for power generation

2835. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1417 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 8th August, 1988 and state:

(a) what is the number of alternators imported after 1980 from foreign companies and supplied to Indian customers including ONGC, IOC, etc.;

(b) what are the names and addresses of the Indian agents/associates of M/s. Electrim, Poland who were given orders worth about Rs. 30 crore by BHEL, the value of the agency commission etc. received from foreign company/BHEL by them; and

(c) what are the reasons for importing the equipment when indigenous capacity was available with BHEL/other Indian companies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No alternator was imported by BHEL.

(b) BHEL had subcontracted directly on M/s. Electrim, Poland for the supply of two 60 MW Boilers and no agents were involved.

(c) Indigenous equipment suppliers were not able to meet the delivery required by SAIL at that time.

Problems for the LPG consumers created by the LPG dealers/Distributors in Delhi

2836. SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3608 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 29th August, 1988 and state:

(a) whether any complaints have since been received especially against the agencies of Kalkaji area, New Delhi about forcing the consumers for purchasing gas stoves from their shops while issuing new LPG connections;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government against the defaulters; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that some gas agencies do not issue new gas connections or transfer the connections to other agencies without the production of ration card and some gas agencies issue the double cylinders to the consumers who have shifted their residence in or outside Delhi only on the production of S.V. Nos. certificate from the original agency which had issued the first cylinder to them, if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b) During the last 6 months, 5 complaints were received in this regard against 3 distributors operating in the Kalkaji area of New Delhi. After investigation, the distributors have been cautioned not to give room for such complaints in future.

(c) At the time of release of new LPG connections, consumers are required to produce proof of residence in the form of ration card, rent receipt, employer's cer-

tificate, electricity bill or bank pass book. No such document is required when the LPG connection is to be transferred to some other distributor. At the time of release of the second cylinder, the subscription voucher in respect of the first cylinder is required in order to establish the identity of the customer.

Collaboration agreements by BHEL with foreign companies

2837. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the salient features of collaboration agreements entered into by BHEL with foreign companies through Indian agents including M/s. Menon Associates and Siemens India during the last three years;

(b) the fees/commissions paid/being paid to these parties by the foreign collaborations/BHEL in each case during the above period; and

(c) what are the details of export orders received by BHEL through its Indian/foreign agents during the last five years along with details of commissions paid by BHEL in rupees and foreign exchange to them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) BHEL has not entered into any collaboration agreement with foreign companies through Indian agents as BHEL deals directly with the foreign companies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Out of the total 98 export orders received during the last five years, only a few export orders were received through agents. The total value of 98 export orders is Rs. 110 crores approximately. The agency commissions paid/agreed to be paid are as per the guidelines of Government of India/Reserve Bank of India.

Order position of V.T. Pumps and Industrial Valves of BBVL, Calcutta

2838. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of orders for the supply of V.T. Pumps and industrial Valves placed with BBVL (Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited), Calcutta at present;

(b) whether there is any production department for V.T. Pumps which exist in BBVL, if so, what is the number of workmen employed in that department;

(c) what is the last date of receiving orders of industrial valves from established customers of BBVL;

(d) whether it is also a fact that casting of 10" gate valves of Sri Ramakrishna Steel Industry is lying in the custody of Kerala Transport Corporation since August 1986; and

(e) what is the cost of these industrial valve casting lying in the custody of Kerala Transport Corporation and what demurrage charges have accrued till date for not releasing the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) At present Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd. (BBVL) is having orders for V.T. Pumps worth Rs. 2.13 lakhs and for Industrial Valves worth about Rs. 5.89 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir. The strength of the production department for V.T. Pumps is five workmen, of which for want of adequate work-load four workmen at present have been engaged in other jobs.

(c) The last order for supply of 63 Nos. Industrial Valves was received by BBVL from I.O.C.L. in July/August 1986.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The cost of these industrial valves casting lying in the custody of Kerala Transport Corporation is Rs one lakh (approximately) and the demurrage charge accrued till date is Rs. 50,000 (approx.)

Earnest money payable by Small Scale Industrial Units

2839. SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation of India is allowing 50 per cent of the usual (1 per cent) earnest money deposit to be paid by Small Scale Industrial Units situated in backward areas for allocation of canalised drugs;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not giving the same concession to the S.S.I. units which had purchased their raw materials from M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited during the period 1985 to March 1988; and

(c) whether Government will allow the concession retrospectively, so that S.S.I. units whose earnest money deposits had been forfeited due to non-purchase within the stipulated period can get a refund from the public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) This facility was being given by the State Trading Corporation as per the Import-Export policy 1985—88 in respect of canalised items only. During the period no canalised item was distributed by IDPL.

(c) Does not arise.

Problems of employess of SCIL, Calcutta

2840. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received memoranda dated 15th October, 1987 and 28th September, 1988 and other communications from SCIL, India Employees' Association, Calcutta about the affairs of the company;

(b) if so, what are the details of the problems contained in the above memoranda; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to improve the situation in the SCIL; if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) A memorandum dated 15th October, 1987 and an appeal dated 29th September, 1988 have been received from SCIL India Employees' Association, Calcutta, about the affairs of the company. The Association has *inter-alia* alleged mismanagement and siphoning of funds of the company causing loss of credibility and financial crisis which have adversely affected the employees.

The books of accounts of the company have been inspected under section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 and such action as might be deemed fit and proper under the Companies Act, would be taken.

2841. [*Transferred to the 1st December, 1988.*]

इंडियन ऑयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा वितरकों को घरेलू गैस की पूर्ति में विलम्ब

2842. **श्री सुनील कुमार पट्टनायक :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के घरेलू गैस वितरक समय-समय पर सिलेण्डरों की सप्लाई प्राप्त करने के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के पास ड्राफ्ट जमा कर देते हैं परन्तु तेल कंपनी द्वारा विशेषकर पूर्वी दिल्ली के वितरकों को कभी भी इनकी समय पर सप्लाई नहीं की जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब्रह्म दत्त) : (क) और (ख) इंडियन ऑयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा वितरकों की मांग तत्परता से पूरी की जाती है, परन्तु कभी-कभी आवागमन, औद्योगिक संबंधों,

मौसम संबंधी कारणों तथा संचालन संबंधी कठिनाइयों के कारण सप्लाई में विलम्ब हो जाता है ।

दिल्ली में गैस सिलेंडरों के लिए नकली रेगूलेटरों का निर्माण

2843. **श्री सुनील कमार पट्टनायक :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में खाना पकाने वाली गैस के सिलेण्डरों के लिए नकली रेगूलेटर बनाये जाने का पता चला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन कौन सी कपनियां उनका निर्माण कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या तेल निगम की किसी कंपनी द्वारा इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब्रह्म दत्त) : (क) से (घ) हाल ही में दिल्ली पुलिस ने मैसर्स फाइव स्टार आटो इंडस्ट्रीज नामक एक ऐसी फैक्ट्री का पता लगाया है जो बाबरपुर, शाहदरा, दिल्ली में एल०पी०जी० के नकली प्रेशर रेगुलेटरो का निर्माण कर रही थी। पुलिस ने विभिन्न ब्रांड नामों के नकली रेगुलेटरों के घटकों को जब्त कर लिया है । फैक्ट्री के मालिक को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था । पुलिस छान-बीन कर रही है ।

Proposal for setting up gas based industries in Rajasthan

2844. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up gas based industry;

(b) whether the Rajasthan Government has submitted the proposal for setting up of gas based industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what steps have been taken to clear the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) Out of the proposals for setting up gas based industries submitted by the Rajasthan State Government 50,000 cubic metres of gas per day has been committed by ONGC for a power plant of Rajasthan State Electricity Board to be located at Ramgarh. No commitment can be made beyond this level for the present. One power plant at Anta and one fertiliser plant at Gadepan, based on Gas from HBJ pipeline has also been approved.

Global tenders for supply of equipments for Farakka Thermal Power Station

2845. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether global tenders were invited for the three 200 MW sets for Farakka Thermal Power Station; if so, what were the comparative findings in the technical and financial evaluation processing of the tenders so received and the reasons of the final selection in the background of the findings;

(b) whether similar tenders were not invited for the two 500 MW sets required there; who are the suppliers;

(c) total cost of the three 200 MW sets and also the cost of two 500 MW how these costs and the foreign exchange components involved, compare; and

(d) the names and addresses of the agents/representatives involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) Global tenders were

invited for the procurement of three 200 MW sets at the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station. The orders were placed on M|s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. for both the packages, on the basis of the lowest evaluated technically and commercially responsive offer.

(b) Global tenders were invited for the procurement of the turbine generator (TG) sets of the two 500MW units and orders were placed on M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd For the procurement of steam generator (SG) sets, the orders were placed on M/s. Ansaldo against the Italian financial assistance available for this purpose.

(c) The total contract value for TG| SG sets of the three 200 MW units is about Rs. 123 crores. The total contract value for the TG/SG sets, including the electrostatic precipitator, of the two 500 MW units is about Rs. 265 crores which includes a foreign exchange component of DM 255.14 million and US $ 26.79 million.

(d) No representatives or agents were declared by either party.

Malpracutices in Dankuni Coal Complex

2846 SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at Dankuni Coal Complex in West Bengal, malpractices in respect of recruitment, refusal to recruit land-loosers and anti-labour trade union practices are prevailing; and

(b) if so, what remedial actions have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recovery of washed coal

2847. SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of recovery, 200—250 tonnes of additional washed coal worth Rs. 4.5 crore per day has become available at Sudamdih Coal Washery of BCCL;

(b) if so, whether Coal India Limited will take appropriate administrative measures to prevent deposition of "slurry" into Damodar, to recover the slurry within the plant for further processing as at Sudamdih;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Central Fuel Research Institute has developed the technology indigenously for the recovery of the washed coal; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for not implementing it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir. As a result of improvement in the functioning of the fine coal circuit, additional recovery of washed coal to the extent of 100—150 tonnes per day worth Rs. 70,000.00 has become available to Sudamidh Coal Washery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

(b) BCCL has taken several measures to prevent deposition of slurry into Damodar river. Ponds have been built to receive the slurry coming out of the plant and the slurry is recovered manually Arrangements are being made to pump the recovered slurry back to the plant for further processing.

(c) and (d) An oil agglomeration process developed by Central Fuel Research Institute has been tested on a pilot scale plant of 2 tonnes per hour capacity. The process will now be tried in a pilot plant of 10 tonnes per hour capacity. Commercial use of the process can be made only if the trial with the scaled-up plant prove successful

Royalty on Coal

2848. SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the State-wise amount or royalty or coal paid to the concerned States during the year 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): The royalty paid by Coal India Limited to major coal producing States during the year 1987-88 is indicated below:—

State	Royalty paid (Rs in crores) (Provision I)
West Bengal . .	12.76
Bihar . . .	29.21
Orissa . .	3.50
Uttar Pradesh .	2.49
Madhya Pradesh .	21.73
Maharashtra . .	7.27
Assam . . .	0.59
TOTAL .	77.55

Telephones to gram panchayats

2849. SHRI RAMNARAYAN GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of gram panchayats which have been provided with telephones as at the end of December, 1987;

(b) whether there is any plan to provide telephones to the remaining gram panchayats of the country;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) what steps have so far been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Such record is not being maintained. However, as a long term objective it is planned to provide telecommunication facility on fully subsidized basis preferably at one principal panchayat village in every inhabited hexagon of 5 Kms. sides in the country. There are 50421 such hexagons in the country and 26,623 have been provided with telecom facility as on 31.12.1987. Balance will be provided with telecom facility progressively by the early part of the Eighth Plan.

(b) There is no such plan at present.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Memorandum from workers of Brentford Electric (India) Limited

2850 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Memorandum dated 7th November, 1988 from the Brentford Electric (India) Limited Workmen's Union, Calcutta;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the said memorandum; and

(c) what is Government's reaction on the various points raised in the memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALRAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Allegations have been made regrading engagement of additional managerial personnel after nationalisation, getting jobs done through contractors and so on.

(c) Government would like maximum utilisation of existing facilities of the Company. It is proposed to advise the management on these lines.

Import of Potassium Penicillin

2851. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA:

DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3271 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd August, 1988 and state:

(a) what are the names of the Compnies which have been allowed the import of Potassium Penicillin V during the last three years including the current year;

(b) what was the quantity imported and its CIF and what was the quantity lifted from indigenous producers and what was the purchase price;

(c) what are the details of year-wise utilization of Potassium Penicillin V and production of 6APA;

(d) whether it is a fact that all the producers of 6APA have been starved of Potassium Penicillin V; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALRAO): (a) to (c) M/s. Jagsonpal Pharmaceuticals Limited have been granted Actual User Import Licence for import of Pen 'V' so far and this company is also required to lift the indigenous component as and when available. Other details are not being monitored.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise

Policy for allowing use of Penicillin V to 6APA producers

2852. DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the guidelines for allowing use of Penicillin V to 6APA producers;

(b) what is the quantity allowed for import to the users of Penicillin V during 1986-87, 1987-88 and the current year so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has not followed the policy and the policy has not been enforced so far;

(d) whether it is a fact that producers of 6APA from Penicillin V have enjoyed extra benefit on account of non-lifting of indigenous material; and

(e) if so, what is the amount of extra-benefit in case of each producer and whether the same has been recovered?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) (b), (d) and (e) Import of Pen 'V' is presently allowed to the manufacturers of 6APA in the ratio of 70 (Imported): 30 (Indigenous) as is applicable in case of Pencillin G. M/s. Jagsonpal Pharmaceuticals Limited have been allowed to import Pen 'V' so far and this company is also required to lift the indigenous component as and when it is available. Details of Pen 'V' allowed to this company during the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 are as under:—

Year	Quantity (In MMU)
1986—87 . .	40 MMU
1987—88 . .	NIL
1988—89 . .	75

(c) No, sir.

Price control on products of M/s. Infar

2853. CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3279 given in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd August, 1988 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no action has been taken against M/s. Infar for marketing Dexatopic cream without price approval;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this company is siphoning off its profits through M/s. Martin and Harris; and

(c) what are the names of drugs whose sales turn over is more than Rupees Fifty lakhs per annum based on which Infar is marketing their formulations which have been exempted from price control?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALRAO): (a) and (b) The required details to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Sales turnover is not monitored.

Quantity of import for penicillin

2854. DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY:

SHRI YALLA SESI BHUSHANA RAO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3727 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 29th August, 1988 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of over 150 MMU of Potassium Penicillin V has been allowed to one small scale sector unit;

(b) if so, on what basis the information has been provided and what is the correct position;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no indigenous production of Penicillin-V;

(d) if so, how the said ratio of 70 : 30 between indigenous production and imports is being complied with;

(e) what are the reasons for not recovering the difference of amount users of imported Penicillin V for the production of 6 APA;

(f) whether it is a fact that the difference at the rate of Rs. 210/- per Kg BU comes to around rupees three crore; and

(g) if so, what steps have been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALRAO): (a) to (g) One company, namely M/s. Jagsonpal Pharmaceuticals Limited have been granted Import Licence for import of 75 MMU of Pen 'V' so far and this company is also required to lift the indigenous component as and when it is available at 70:30 ratio.

Pit Safety Committee

2855. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pit Safety Committee has been formed at Amlai Colliery under South Eastern Coalfields Limited, Bilaspur;

(b) if so, what are the names of the Unions which have been nominated in the said Pit Safety Committee;

(c) whether minutes of Pit Safety Committee meetings are supplied to all the participating unions; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Trade Unions nominated in the Pit Safety Committee at Amlai Colliery of South Eastern Coalfields Limited are Centre of Indian Trade Union, Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, Sanyukta Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, Bhartiya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh and Madhya Pradesh Koyla Mazdoor Sabha.

(c) and (d) At present the minutes of the meeting are displayed on Colliery Notice Board. These are, however, discussed and reviewed in detail in the subsequent meeting with all participants of the Committee. It has been decided to circulate the minutes to each participant also henceforth.

Payment to contractors of CIL

2856. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding rules and procedures of payment to contractor's workers in different subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited;

(b) whether this payment is made in presence of representatives of colliery management;

(c) if so, whether the contractor submits the duplicate wage-sheet to the colliery management; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor and the corrective steps being taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Payment of wages to the contractor's workers is regulated by the terms of their employment with the contractors, subject to the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act and other relevant laws.

(b) This is a legal requirement under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, compliance of which is watched by Inspectors appointed under the said Act. The coal companies have also issued instructions to the colliery managers for compliance of the provisions of law in this regard.

(c) and (d) There is no provision in the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act requiring submission of duplicate wage sheets to the Principal Employer by the contractors.

Target of coal production

2857. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target of coal production projected for the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the achievement made in the production of coal so far, year-wise; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to achieve the coal production target set for the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) According to the mid-term appraisal by the Planning Commission, the target of coal production for the terminal year (1989-90) of the 7th Five Year Plan is 212 million tonnes.

(b) The year-wise production of coal against the targets of coal production during the first four years of 7th plan are indicated below:—

(in million tonnes)

Year	Target	Production
1985–86.	154.50	154.20
1986–87.	166.80	165.77
1987–88.	183.50	179.75
1988–89.	196.28	96.60 (upto Oct. 1988)

(c) As will be seen from above, the production of coal during the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan has been broadly in line with the targets. The efforts made in this direction include opening of new mines, modernisation of existing mines and creation of necessary infrastructural facilities to optimise the coal production.

New coal reserves

2858. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to find out new coal reserves in the country;

(b) whether any such survey was conducted in Orissa during the last three years; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the new coal reserves found in Orissa and elsewhere during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir. Regional exploration for locating new coal reserves in the country are conducted by the Geological Survey of India.

(b) and (c) State-wise details of coal reserves as assessed by the Geological Survey of India during the last three years are as follows:—

(Cumulative Reserves in million tonnes)

State	1985	1986	1987
(a) Andhra Pradesh	9000.40	10296.60	10435.50
(b) Arunachal Pradesh	91.00	90.23	90.23
(c) Assam	280.03	280.03	280.03
(d) Bihar	57767.40	56612.30	57570.90
(e) Madhya Pradesh	25396.17	23856.44	26852.93
(f) Maharashtra	3183.35	5075.40	5075.40
(g) Meghalaya	458.94	458.94	458.94
(h) Nagaland	12.05	12.05	12.05
(i) Orissa	31318.45	34463.01	39662.82
(j) West Bengal	28393.99	28154.16	30021.74
	155901.78	159299.16	170460.54

Setting up of Telecommunications Training Centre at Bhubaneshwar

2859. SHRI BAIKUNTHA NATH SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a Telecommunication Training Centre at Bhubaneshwar;

(b) if so, by when the training Centre would be set up;

(c) whether the building of that Telecommunication Centre is proposed to be constructed;

(d) if so, the estimated cost of the project; and

(e) the steps taken so far the construction of that building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) There is already a Circle Telecom Training Centre at Bhubaneshwar, accommodated in a rented building.

(c) Yes Sir, there is a proposal to construct a Departmental building for accommodating the existing Circle Telecom Training Centre at Bhubeneshwar.

(d) The value of the preliminary estimate for construction of the building for the Circle Telecom Training Centre is Rs. 1,65,69,000.

(e) The preliminary estimate for the construction of building for Circle Telecom Training Centre, Bhubaneshwar is under sanction.

Shortage of postal stationary in Rourkela

2860. SHRI BAIKUNTHA NATH SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that postal stationery is sometimes not available in the Post Offices in Rourkela in Orissa;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to remove the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. Presently there is no shortage.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

2861. [*Transferre dto the 7th December*, 1988.]

अमर कालोनी, नांगलोई, दिल्ली का विद्युतीकरण

2862. **श्री शमीम हाशमी :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमर कालोनी, नांगलोई, दिल्ली की वैलफेयर एसोसिएशन ने कालोनी के विद्युतीकरण हेतु दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा निर्धारित सभी शर्तों को पूरा कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने सर्वेक्षण का कार्य पूरा कर लिया है ताकि कालोनी का विद्युतीकरण यथाशीघ्र किया जा सके ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) कालोनी के विद्युतीकरण का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में विद्युत विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पनाथ राय) : (क) से (घ) अमर कालोनी, नांगलोई, दिल्ली के सभी प्लाट-धारकों में से कम से कम 25% प्लाट-धारकों ने 12/- रु० प्रति वर्ग-गज (14.35 रु० प्रति वर्ग मीटर) की दर से विकास प्रभारों के रूप में अग्रिम राशि हाल ही में अर्थात 29-11-88 तक दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के पास जमा करा दी है । यह पता लगाने के लिए क्या उपरोक्त विकास प्रभारों की अदायगी, वास्तविक प्लाटिड क्षेत्र के संदर्भ में समुचित रूप से की गई है, जो कि कालोनी का विद्युतीकरण करने के लिए आवश्यक मांगों में से एक है, जोकि सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा करने के बाद, लगभग तैयार है ।

Prices of Chlorpromazine based formulations

2863. SHRI M. KADHARSHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of Chlorpromazine based formulations have not been fixed so far;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this drug is being produced from penultimates being imported from the principals in contravention of the conditions of the licence;

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to stop the imports of penultimates and to bring down the prices of Largactil formulation; and

(e) what steps have been taken to fix responsibility for not fixing the prices of these finished medicines and what action has been taken against the company under Essential Commodities Act?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (e) The required details to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Overcharging on Avomine and Flagyl Injections

2864. SHRI M. KADHARSHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of Avomine and Flagyl Injections are being overcharged by the concerned producers;

(b) what action has been taken to prevent overcharging and what are the prices fixed for these products under DPCO, 1987 and what is the price being charged for each of these products; and

(c) by when the amount overcharged would be recovered and relief provided to the public?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) The required details to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

उड़ीसा के शहरों को सीधी ट्रंक डायलिंग प्रणाली द्वारा दिल्ली से जोड़ना

2865. **श्री सुनील कुमार पट्टनायक :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उड़ीसा के वे कौन से शहर हैं जिन्हें अब तक सीधी ट्रंक डायलिंग प्रणाली द्वारा दिल्ली से नहीं जोड़ा गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार वर्ष 1989 के दौरान इन शहरों को यह सुविधा प्रदान करने का विचार रखती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो) : (क) उड़ीसा के निम्नलिखित प्राथमिकता वाले स्थानों को अभी दिल्ली के साथ सीधी ट्रंक डायलिंग प्रणाली से नहीं जोड़ा गया है :—

भवानी पटना, बोलनगीर क्योंझर, फूलबनी सुन्दरगढ़

(ख) और (ग) इन पांच स्थानों को मार्च 1990 तक एस०टी०डी० सुविधा प्रदान कराने की योजना है ।

Low technology collaborations

2866. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the news item in Economic Times dated 13th September, 1988 under the heading "GI Joe to fight he-Man" and if so, how many such screw driver technology collaborations for toys and consumer items have been concluded during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government by liberally sanctioning such low technology items have by-passed the policy of self-reliance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item that appearing in 'The Economic Times, New Delhi' dated the 13th September, 1988 under the heading "American Heros in Toy War".

Since 1985, Government has accorded approval for six foreign collaboration proposals for manufacture of Toys, Educational and Scientific Aids for Children. Such collaborations have been accorded, considering the need for manufacturing toys on modern lines which have educational and scientific value, and with a view to upgrading the technology in this area.

(b) Government Policy is that foreign collaboration financial or technical is not ordinarily necessary for consumer products. However, foreign collaborations for consumer products is considered on merits, if such collaboration is justified taking into consideration the factors such as nature of technology involved, availability of indigenous technology quality improvement and modernisation potential for export earnings, and the like.

Prices of Amitriptyline Hcl

2867. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of Amitriptyline Hcl based formulations have not been fixed so far under DPCO, 1987;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 10 Tablets of 75 mg each are being sold at Rs. 13.78 as against the fair price which would not be more than Rs. 3.78; and

(c) what are the reasons therefor and what steps are being taken to bring down the prices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) The required details to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Dexamethasone by M|s. Cadila

2868. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M|s. Cadila are importing Dexamethasone from one particular source;

(b) what is the quantity imported by the company from this source yearwise during the last three years and what is the price at which each import has been made;

(c) whether it is a fact that imports are being continuously overinvoiced, and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to investigate the matter and prevent drain on the foreign exchange resources of the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d) Import of drugs by individual companies is not being monitored by this Ministry.

Prices of category I drugs

2869. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has not fixed the prices of a number of finished medicines falling under Category-I of DPCO, 1987;

(b) if so, what are the prices notified for different packs and strengths of Electral, Ethambutol, Pyrazinemide based finished medicines; and

(c) what was the bulk drug price of Ethambutol, Pyrazinamide taken into account for fixing the prices of formulations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Prices of large number of formulations falling under Category-I of DPCO, 1987, had already been fixed.

(b) and (c) The required details to the extent available are given in attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Formulations	Pack Size	Ceiling Price fixed (Rs.)	Bulk drug Price taken (Rs./Kg.)
1.	Ethamubotal Tablets 200 mg.	10's	3.66	681.00
	Ethambutol Tablets 200 mg.	6's	2.08	681.00
	Ethambutol Tablets 400 mg.	10's	5.92	681.00
	Ethambutol Tablets 400 mg.	6's	3·6	681.00
	Ethambutol Tablets 600 mg.	12's	10.31	681.00
	Ethambutol Tablets 600 mg.	6's	5.25	681.00
	Ethambutol Tablets 600 mg.	10's	8.59	68100
	Ethambutol Tablets 800 mg.	12's	13.49	681.00
	Ethambutol Tablets 800 mg.	6's	6.83	681.00
	Ethambutol Tablets 800 mg.	10's	11.22	681.00
2.	Pyrazinamide Tablets 500 mg.	10's	13.39	1273.55
3.	Electral	Not fixed		

Prices of valium tablets

2870. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 10 tablets of 5 mg strength of valium tablets are sold for Rs. 3.28;

(b) whether it is also a fact that price of 10 tablets does not work out to be more than 50 p.;

(c) what are the reasons that the prices of these tablets have not been fixed for the major producers of formulators of Diazepam; and

(d) what steps are being taken to safeguard the public interest and fix the prices of these tablets under DPCO, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d) The required details to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Prices of Dextropropoxyphene

2871. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that overcharging the prices of Dextropropoxyphene came to the notice of his Ministry;

(b) if so, when and what are the details of drug companies, price being overcharged for each;

(c) what steps were taken to prevent overcharging of price and whether it is a fact that producers have refused to comply with the orders of the Government;

(d) whether it is a fact that prices of Dextropropoxyphene based formulations are also being overcharged;

(e) if so, the names of brands and price being overcharged on each; and

(f) what action has been taken against the producers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) A complaint of overcharging the price of Dextropropoxyphene bulk drug, fixed by the Government was received. The reply received from the company was examined. The company had stated that additional price charged by them relate to reprocessing charges for conversion to extra pharmacopial specifications required by the customer.

(d) to (f) M|s. Wockhardt is marketing formulations containing Dextropropoxyphene, manufactured by M|s. Celsus Pharmaceuticals and M|s. Ultim Pharmaceuticals. As the concerned companies failed to submit applications, the Government has recently fixed the prices of these formulation packs unilaterally, under provisions of DPCO, 1987.

Functioning of IDPL and HAL

2872. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of money given to IDPL and HAL for working Capital needs, for capital investments and other requirements during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what was the last restructuring of the capital of both these companies done and what was the amount of the loan converted into equity;

(c) what is the interest paid by those companies to the Government and financial institutions every year during the last three years and at what rate the borrowing has been made; and

(d) what were the sales and losses of these companies during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d) The requisite information in respect of IDPL is given in the attached

statement (*See* below). As regards HAL, the details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Details of the amounts of money given to IDPL by the Govt. for capital are as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Capital Investment		Working Capital
	Equity	Loan	
1985-86	150	—	—
1986-87	300	100	350
1987-88	400	330	100

(b) The last restructuring of the capital of IDPL was done in March, 1978 effective from 1st April, 1977. Loans amounting to Rs. 11.42 crores were converted into equity.

(c) The amount of interest paid by IDPL during the last 3 years are as under: —

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Central Government*	Nil	Nil	Nil
Banks	282	288	316
LIC	85	64	Nil

Interest rates on these borrowings were as under:

Central Govt. Plan Loans	@15% p.a.
Central Govt. non-plan loans	@ 17.5% p.a.
Banks	@17.25%—17.5 p.a.
LIC	@17% p.a.

(*) Interest could not be paid due to cash loss and paucity of funds.

(d) Details of sales and losses in respect of IDPL during the last 3 years are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Provisional)
Sales	11746	9134	13531
Net Loss	3221	5080	3261

Expansion of capacities of IDPL and HAL

2873. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the original installed capacity for Doxycycline, Erthromycine of IDPL and what was of Penicillin for both IDPL and HAL;

(b) when was the expansion in capacity made and at what cast;

(c) what was the value of plant and machinery installed for each drug and what are the additional amounts spent;

(d) How often the fresh strain taken in respect of Penicillin at what cost and the source of the strain; and

(e) by what percentage the production increased or the cost come down as a result of the adoption of the strain in regard to Penicillin?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) Information in respect of IDPL is given in the statement attached. (*See* below). Similar information in respect of HAL in regard to Penicillin is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e) IDPL have stated that the cost of strain cannot be separately identified. The production increased from 130 MMU to 230 MMU.

Statement

Item	Original installed capacity	Expansion of Capacity		Gross Block (investment on Plant and Machinery) as on 31-3-1985
		When Expansion of capacity	Expanded capacity made	
				(Rs./Lakhs)
(i) Doxycycline	5 MT	—	—	115 02
(ii) Erythromycin	36 MT	—	—	205·48
(iii) Penicillin.	130 MMU	October, 1080	230 MMU	445.11

Poor quality of Vitamin B1 of IDPL

2874. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints were received about the poor quality of Vitamin B1 supplied by IDPL;

(b) what action was taken in each case and what were the causes of such poor quality; and

(c) what steps have been taken to improve the quality of Vitamin B1 produced by IDPL?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) IDPL has reported that during 1987 and 1988 only one complaint was received by it and that after testing, the material was found to confirm to I.P. Standards.

(c) Production of Vitamin B1 is according to statutory specifications of I.P. and as such the question of further improvement in its quality does not arise.

Overcharging on Electral

2875. SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has not fixed the price of Electral under DPCO, 1987;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that Rs 5.61 are being charged for one pack against the fair price which would not exceed Rs. 3.02 per pack;

(d) what is the number of packs being sold per year; and

(e) what steps have been taken to reduce the price of this drug?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) and (e) The required details to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Sales turnover is not monitored.

Overcharging on Combiflame

2876. SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Grews Pharmaceuticals Limited were charging Rs. 12.19 for Combiflame pack of 10 tablets;

(b) when did they submit their application and what action was taken thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that about 100 lakh packs of this product are sold per annum and even based on the price which is now fixed, the company made undue advantage of Rs. 2 crore per annum on this product; and

(d) what steps have been taken to reduce the price of the drug and to recover the over-charged amount?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a), (b) and (d) In the case of M/s. Carews Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd., (which is the correct name of the concerned company) the Government has recently fixed the price of Combiflam pack of 10 tablets at Rs. 4.90 under the provisions of DPCO, 1987.

(c) Sales turnover is not monitored.

Prices of Dexona oral drops and Ocupres

2877. SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when the prices of Dexona oral drops and Ocupres were fixed;

(b) whether it is a fact that the company is selling both the products without any price approval; and

(c) what is the extent of over-charging and what are the reasons that the company has not been served with a notice?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) The required details to the extent available would be collectd and laid on the Table of the House.

Wind power study at Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore

2878. SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the excellent programme and progress of work in wind power at Tamil Nadu Agriculture University (TNAU), Coimbatore and if so, what are the details of the machines under test and progress made; and

(b) whether Government propose to encourage this promising indigenous enterprise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir Performance tests on a locally made 500W wind battery charger, supplied by Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) is in progress.

(b) Government is giving suitable encouragement to indigenous development of wind power units, depending on technical merit.

Progress in Wind Power Generation

2879. SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wind power generation has made remarkable progress in Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and if so, what are the details of machines installed and power generated and investments made State-wise; and

(b) whether Karnataka Financial and Industrial Development Corporation, Bangalore has invested heavily in wind power and if so, what are the details of the progress made so far by it?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. Details of the State-wise wind farms, capacity, number of machines installed, power generated and approximate expenditure are given below:—

State	Sites	Total Capacity (MW)	No. of Machine and Units Size	Units Generated (kwh)	Approximate cost (Rs. in Lakhs)
1 Gujarat	Mandvi	1.1	2×110 kw.	49	180
			14X55 kw.		
			3X22.5 kw.		
	Okha	0.55	10X55 kw.	22	80
2 Tamilnadu	Tuticorin	1.1	20X55 kw.	33	180
	Kayattar	1.35	15X90	19	200
3 Karnataka	Talcauvery	0.55	5X110 kw.	—	90

(b) Karnataka Industrial Investment & Development Corporation Ltd., is implementing the wind farm project in Karnataka in association with Karnataka State Financial Corporation, Karnataka Electricity Board, Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board and Karnataka Power Corporation. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has sponsored and provided a grant of Rs. 60.5 lakhs for the project. The State agencies have contributed Rs. 5.00 lakh each towards local works for the project. One machine has been commissioned, two more are under commissioning and the remaining two are under erection.

Decline in power supplies

2880. SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether there has been a steady decline in hydel-thermal mix of country's power supplies as reported in the Hindustan Times of 16th October, 1988 and if so, what are the reasons thereand what corrective steps have been taken or are proposed to be takn by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

KALPNATH RAI): Yes, Sir, The hydro-thermal mix in the installed capacity has declined over the years. The harnessing of hydro power potential is dependent on various technical and economic factors including resolution of inter-State disputes regarding sharing of water resources, environmental considerations, rehabilitation of oustees, difficult terrains, longer laed time required for investigations of hydroelectric schemes and longer gestation period. These reasons contribute to slow development of hydro potential. However, a number of hydroelectric power projects have been proposed for construction in the Central and State Sectors for benefits in the Eighth Plan. External assistance is also proposed to be availed of for hydro power development in the country.

Survey on Energy Position in Rajasthan

2881. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has conducted a survey on energy position in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the estimate made about the present and future power generation in Rajasthan and the present availability of power there from internal and external sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The requirement of Electricity for drawing up power programmes is being projected at the National level under a system of periodic power surveys with which Central Electricity Authority is also associated.

(b) During the period April, 1988—October, 1988 as against the overall net energy requirement of Rajasthan of 4977 MU, the availability from all sources was 4868/MU. According to 13th Central Power Survey Committee Report, the projected energy requirment in Rajasthan at the end of Eighth Plan would be about 19872 MU.

Hydro-Electric Power Project in Rajasthan

2882. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydro-electric power projects under execution in Rajasthan at present;

(b) the total MW of power being generated from those hydro-electric projects;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to take up the execution of some more hydro-electric projects in that State; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) Ten schemes comprising major/medium, small and mini hydro-electric projects are at present under execution in Rajasthan.

(b) The total benefits of 111.25 MW from these schemes have been envisaged as under:

During the 7th Plan—103.515 MW

During the 8th Plan—8.38 MW

(c) and (d) Four new proposals for hydro-electric projects have been submit-

ted by the State Government for technoeconomic clearance by C.E.A. The present status of these projects is as follows:

Scheme	Installed Capacity (No. KMW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crore)	Status
Kota Pumped storage scheme	2X100	158.00	Comments on Civil design, hydrology, dam design etc. sent to project authorities. Reply are awaited.
Jawai HE scheme	2X0.6 +2X0.6	6.00	Comments on hydro planning, civil design, construction machinery etc, sent to project authorities. Reples are awaited.
Rahughat HE project	4X40	—	Project report returned to state authorities for re-submission as the Project involves Inter-state aspects.
Mount Abu M.P. Project	2X5	—	Project report returned to state authorities for re-submission as the project being a multipurpose scheme would need to be cleared first by the TAC of the Planning Commission.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation plant

2883. SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NIC) is setting up a pilot plant at Neyveli to study the combustive and corrosive properties of lignite;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what are the other achievements of the Corporation since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b) Proposal for setting up a pilot plant at Neyveli to study the aspects of furnace operating parametres such as, ash deposition, corrosion, erosion as well as grinding behaviour of lignite is at the formulation stage.

(c) Neyveli Lignite Corporation has completed the following projects:

(i) First lignite mine of 6.5 million tonnes capacity;

(ii) First thermal power station of 600 MW capacity;

(iii) Second lignite mine of 4.7 million tonnes capacity;

(iv) Second thermal power station of 630 MW capacity;

(v) Fertilizer plant with capacity of 129200 tonnes urea; and

(vi) Briquetting and Carbonisation plant of 262000 tonnes capacity.

All the above units have been performing with very high standards of efficiency and productivity.

Projects under construction are second mine expansion (4.7 million tonnes to 10.5 million tonnes) and second thermal power station stage II (840 MW).

NIC recorded profits of Rs. 75.04 crores in 1987-88, Rs. 67.80 crores in 1986-87 and Rs. 60.51 crores in 1985-86.

Introduction of cellular phones

2844. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cellular phones are being introduced;

(b) if so, when and at which places;

(c) whether they are being imported; and

(d) if so, from which country and what are the details regarding the quantity and value of imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) There is a proposal for installing a Cellular Mobile Radio Telephone System at Bombay on experimental basis with an initial capacity of 1200 lines. However no final decision has so far been taken on this proposal.

(c) Yes, Sir. The proposal is for import of the above referred experimental system.

(d) No decision has yet been taken. The value of 1200 lines initial capacity will be approx. Rs. 7 crores FOB.

Revision of pricing policy by Department of Telecommunications

2885. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Telecommunications is considering revision of its pricing policy for the three public sector undertakings viz. ITI, HCL and HTI; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Individual pricing agreements were entered into with these undertakings when they were the sole suppliers of cables and equipment to this Department. Slowly more and more manufacturers have come or are expected to come in the market and are expected to start producing the same equipment. Wherever multiple sources of supply are possible the Deptt. of Telecom. is considering procurement of cables and equipment by open tenders. These undertakings will also be required to participate in such tenders. It is expected that this measure will result in reduced cost to the Department.

Introduction of car telephones in Bombay

2886. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the experience of car telephones in Delhi;

(b) whether car telephones are being introduced in Bombay;

(c) if so, the number of lines being introduced and by when they are likely to become available; and

(d) from which country will these be imported and what will be the quantity and value of imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The car telephones in Delhi are functioning satisfactorily.

(b) Proposal for introduction of latest type viz. Cellular Mobile Radio Telephone System on experimental basis in Bombay is under consideration. No final decision has been taken so far.

(c) The proposal is to provide initially 1200 lines expandable to 5000 lines later. Since no decision has been taken, it is not possible to indicate when they will become available.

(d) This decision has not been taken. The value of 1200 lines initial phase is approx. Rs. 7 crores FOB.

Public telephones in Bombay

2887. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public telephones in Bombay;

(b) whether it is adequate considering the population and compared to other cities in the world;

(c) what is the plan for providing additional public telephones; and

(d) whether priority would be given for the installation of public telephones rather than private telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There are 6,455 public telephones in Bombay.

(b) and (c) Although it is not considered adequate, 580 and 598 additional public telephones have been planned for 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Creation of refining capacity for imported crude

2888. SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different views by experts have been expressed regarding creation of refining capacity for imported crude or importing the finished products in view of falling international finished product prices and cost effectiveness of refineries; and

(b) if so, what are the Government's views on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b) The cost effectiveness of creation of indigenous refining capacity on imported crude vis-a-vis import of products would depend upon various factors such as crude/product price differential, transportation logistics and cost, degree of self sufficiency required etc. A working group constituted by the Government to look into the refining needs of the country will keep all these factors in view in preparing their report.

Action against Bharat Prakashan Limited

2889. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints of non-compliance with the provisions of Company Law in respect of the Bharat Prakashan Limited, publishers of the "Organiser" weekly have come to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, what are the details of action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No such complaint appears to have been received by the Registrar of Companies, New Delhi and the headquarter of the Department of Company Affairs.

(b) Does not arise.

Combined cycle gas based power station in Gujarat

2890. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government has accorded its approval for the setting up of new combined cycle gas based power station in Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, whether the ONGC has agreed to supply the requisite gas for the unit;

(c) whether this represent a major break-through for AEC as it is moving from coal to gas-based power generation; and

(d) if so, what will be the total cost and expenditure involved and whether any help has been sought from the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FOWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d) In May, 1988, the Government of Gujarat accorded permission to the Ahmedabad Electricity Company for setting up a 100 MW combined cycle gas-based power plant near Ahmedabad which is envisaged as the first gas-based power plant of the Company. The gas availability for the proposed power project remains to be confirmed.

The estimated cost of the proposed project is about Rs. 140 crores. No assistance has been sought from the Central Government.

Government's liberal policy on technology imports

2891. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Union Minister has pulled up industry for its failure to strengthen the research and development base despite Government's liberal policy on technology imports;

(b) if so, whether the Minister has pointed out that instead of giving utmost importance to generation upgradation, absorption and adaptation of the imported technology, the industrial units depended solely on their collaboration and associates;

(c) whether the Minister has also pointed out that the production of the Indian Industry was far below acceptable norms of international standards; and

(d) if so, what are the main reasons for the same and what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) Industry is being constantly urged to strengthen their research and development base so that indigenous technologies could be developed, and imported technologies could be absorbed, adapted and improved upon to suit Indian conditions. In the case of large value foreign collaborations, the efforts made by the Indian company to absorb and adapt the imported technology are monitored.

(c) and (d) Industry is also being urged to improve their productivity and reduce their cost of production so that they can remain competitive both in internal and external markets. Modernisation and technology upgradation is being encouraged by the Goverment with a view to improving the efficiency of the industry.

Recognition to Trade Unions by BHEL

2892. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the trade unions recognised by BHEL at various plants/locations as per the procedure laid down alongwith their affiliations to National Trade Union Organisations;

(b) what is the procedure laid down by BHEL for recognition of trade unions;

(c) whether perks, powers, facilities and concessions are given to the Presidents and General Secretaries of the recognisd unions; and

(d) what is the present status granted by BHEL to office-bearers of non-recognised/ illegal unions?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALRAO): (a) The list of Unions recognised or treated as recognised by BHEL is at Statement (*See* below).

(b) The following procedure is followed for recognition of union:

—As per State Legislation wherever prescribed.

—Through elections.

(c) No perks/powers facilities/concessions are given exclusively to the Presidents/General Secretaries of the recognised unions. However, the following facilitis are provided to the recognised unions:

—Time off facility for 4 hours per day for one person for every 500 members (votes polled) and in proportion thereof.

—Accommodation for union office.

—Furniture.

—Internal/External (PABX) Telephone.

(d) No facilities/concessions are extended to the office bearers of the non-recognised unions.

Statement

List of Unions recognised/treated as recognised at various Units of BHEL

Name of Unit	Names of the Unions which are Recognised/treated as Recognised**	Affiliation to National Trade Union Organisation
1	2	3
Heavy Electricals Plant, Bhopal	Heavy Electricals Mazdoor Trade Union	Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)
	BHE Kamgar Trade Union	Centre for India Trade Union (CITU)
	Heavy Electricals Mazdoor Union	All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)
	Heavy Electricals Shramik Trade Union	Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)
	Heavy Electriclals Workers Union	Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (HMS)
High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchy	BHE Workers Union	CITU
	Boiler Plant Employees Union	—
	BHEL Employees Progressive Union	—
	Boiler Plant Anna Workers Union	—
Hyderabad	*Heavy Power Equipment Plan*	
	BHEL Workers & Staff Union Heavy Electricals Employees and Apprentice Association	IHTNC BMS
	BHEL All Employees & Trainees Union	
	BHEL Employees Trade Union Congress	
	Switchgear Unit	
	BHEL Workers Union	INTUC
	BHEL Switchgear Unit Employees Union	

1	2	
Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant, Hardwar	BHE Karamchari Sangh	BMS
	HE Workers Trade Union	INTUC
	BHEL Karmachari Parishad	—
	BHEL Workers Association	AITUC
	CFF Workers Union	INTUC
R&D Hyderabad	BHEL R&D Employees Union	INTUC
Electronics Division Bangalore	BHEL Employees Association	—
Electroporcelains Div., Bangalore	BHEL EPD Employees Association	—
Transformer plant Jhansi	BHEL Employees Union	INTUC
Insulator plant, Jagdishpur	BHEL Karmachari Sangh	INTUC
Delhi based Divisions	BHEL Employees Association	INTUC
Power Sector	All India BHEL Power Employees Union PPD Karmachari Union.	INTUC

NOTE: **The Unions which secured 10% votes in elections for representation on the Apex Level bipartite forum Joint Committee.

Joining of Paris Convention on Intellectual Property Rights

2893. SHRI SHAMIM HASHMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news report published in the Indian Express of July 25, 1988 captioned 'India and Paris Convention' to the effect that Government may succumb to pressure in joining Paris Convention on Intellectual Property Rights;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are seriously considering the question of joining the Paris Convention;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are seriously considering the question of joining the Paris Convention;

(d) what are the provisions of Paris Convention which are against the Indian Patent Act, 1970?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) Government has seen the newspaper article referred to.

The proponents for joining the Paris Convention argue that it will enhance the confidence of the foreign investor and create a favourable climate for the flow of technology to the host country. They also point out that the Convention provides sufficient flexibility to the host country to follow its national objectives and priorities in its own industrial property laws.

The main arguments advanced against joining the Convention are that it is weighted heavily in favour of protecting the patent holders of the developed market economy countries, that it will lead to monopolistic importation of patented articles and that it will impede the self-reliant technological and industrial development of the host developing countries.

Government has not taken any decision in this matter.

Views of various Chambers/Organisations on India's joining the Paris Convention on Intellectual Property Rights

2894. SHRI SHAMIM HASHMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry had sought the views of various Chambers|Organisations in 1985 on the question of India's joining the Paris Convention;

(b) if so, what were the views expressed by the various Chambers on the subject; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the export effort would receive a set-back if India joins the Paris Convention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry had called for the views of various Chambers|Organisations in 1985-86 on India joining the Paris Convention. There were different views expressd by them and they stressed that all the implications must be studied in depth before a final decision was taken in the matter. FICCI had suggested in May, 1986, that Indja should not sign the Paris Convention at the present juncture. ASSOCHAM, who had in February, 1986, expressed certain views regarding India joining the Paris Convention, has now stated that ASSOCHAM has undergone a major restructuring in 1987 and that the Managing Committee of he restructured ASSOCHAM has had no opporunity to review the contents of the earlier note.

(c) The question does not arise because India is not a member of the Convention.

Encouragement by the Chairman/Managing Director ONGC for setting up of Ancillary Units

2895. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman|Managing Director of Oil and Natural Gas Commission has declined encourage for the setting up of ancillary units of individual group entrepreneurs besides cooperatives in big way under the new 20 Point Economic Programme of Prime Minister to generate more employment and end poverty speedily;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what facilities and incentives ONGC will extend to such new ancillary units;

(d) whether there is any scope for setting up of such ancillary units in Delhi and adjoining areas; if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) what are the names, and designations of officials to be approached for such assignments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (e) ONGC has been encouraging setting up of ancillary units and cooperatives as a part of indigenisation of equipment, material and services. Assistance to the entrepreneurs is provided through:—

(i) Long Term demand projections.

(ii) Interaction with industry through trade bodies.

(iii) Arranging seminars and exhibitions.

(iv) Providing technical specifications and guidance on infrastructural facilities.

(v) Providing testing facilties for performance evaluation of samples.

(vi) Inspection at intermediate and final stages of production.

ONGC also gives price preference to Indian entrepreneurs in accordance with the existing guidelines of the Government. A number of industrial units including those in Delhi and adjoining areas are already supplying materials to ONGC. All communications in this regard may be addressed to the Chairman, ONGC.

Foreign exchange spent on technical know-how

2896. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large sum of foreign exchange is spent every year to finance the imports of technical know-how by the Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, what amount was spent on this account during the Sixth Plan period and how much amount has been spent so far during the current plan period; and

(c) what are the broad norms fixed by Government for approving such out-go of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to open more Kerosene outlets in Rajasthan

2897. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Kerosene outlets are inadequate in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open more kerosene outlets in the State; and

(c) what steps have been taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) No, Sir. Oil companies are meeting the present kerosene requirements of Rajasthan adequately through their 220 existing SKO-LDO dealers in that State.

(b) and (c) In addition to the above, upto the Annual Kerosene Marketing Plans 1987-88, the oil industry has planned to set up 20 more SKO-LDO dealerships in Rajasthan to meet its future kerosene requirements.

Withdrawal of subsidy with retrospective effect from certain industries

2898. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have recently withdrawn the subsidy with retrospective effect in respect of certain industries like drilling rigs, automatic bakeries etc.: and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to withdraw subsidy for non-manufacturing activities. In the case of drilling rigs, in particular, it is a footloose activity and therefore, it has been decided to discontinue the subsidy.

HMT's proposal to diversify into low priority food processing industry

2899. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools, a central public sector undertaking has proposed to diversify into low priority food processing industry;

(b) whether such diversification will not be in contravention of the Indian Industrial Policy; and

(c) what is the decision taken by Government in the matter and what are the names of other public sector undertakings,

if any, which have diversified propose to diversify into areas otherwise reserved for small and medium industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) HMT presently has no proposal to diversify into the field of food processing. They may, however, take up manufacture of machinery and equipment required by the food processing industries for which priority is being given by the Government the company will follow the policy of the Government with regard to reservation of industries for the Small Scale Sector while taking up new schemes for diversification.

Housing problems of the employees of ONGC in Bombay

2900. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated the 6th November, 1988 wherein it has been stated that the multi-crore Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) Panvel Complex which was built to ease the housing problems of its employees working in the Bombay region and to improve their efficiency, has become a source of favouritism and nepotism, resulting in a dramatic fall in production and much heart burning amongst the personnel;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in the matter; and

(c) what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Government have seen the news report and consider that it does not accurately reflect the factual position.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Illegal sale of LPG cylinders in Lawrance Road Industrial Area, Delhi

2901. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that an illegal sale and purchase of L.P.G. cylinders, empty and duly filled with Gas, has been carrying on on a very large scale for the last two years in connivance with the LPG dealers in Lawrance Road Industrial Area, Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in Lawrance Road Area L.P.G. Cylinders are being sold at very exorbitant prices and are sent to other States for onward resale at a very high price; and

(c) if so, what action Government have since taken to stop this illegal trade by getting investigation through vigilance agency of the Petroleum Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The Liqueified Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 1988 has been issued by the Government to check any such malpractices.

Plans for the revival of sick industrial units in Goa

2902. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan has been prepared by IDBI for the revival of sick industrial units in Goa; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

टेलीफोनों का टैप किया जाना

2903. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय, गृह मंत्रालय के आसूचना अभिकरणों और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा गत दस वर्षों से विभिन्न राज्यों में अति महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों, मंत्रियों और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के टेलीफोन टैप किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की नीति क्या है; और

(ग) क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि टेलीफोन को टैप किया जाना एक अपराध है, सरकार ने 1985 से अब तक इस प्रथा अथवा बड़े पैमाने पर अधिकारियों द्वारा टेलीफोनों के टैप किये जाने पर किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबंध लगाने के कोई आदेश जारी किये हैं, यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो) : (क) और (ख) दूरसंचार विभाग स्वयं ही टेलीफोन टैप नहीं करता परन्तु गृह मंत्रालय और/या राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकृत अधिकारियों द्वारा अनुरोध करने पर केवल तकनीकी सुविधाएं सुलभ कराता है।

(ग) प्राधिकृत अधिकारियों द्वारा भारतीय तार अधिनियम, 1885 की धारा 5(2) के अधीन संदेशों का अन्तरावरोधन कुछ प्रतिबंधों के अधीन अनुज्ञेय है, अतः यह अपराध नहीं है।

Indo-Swedish Commission for Economic, Industrial, Technical and Scientific Cooperation

2904. SHRI RAM NARESH YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 9th Session of the Indo-Swedish Commission for Economic, Industrial, Technical and Scientific Co-operation was held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what were the main subjects discussed;

(c) whether any Memorandum of Understanding was considered; and

(d) if so, what are the details of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) In the Joint Commission meetings discussions were held on various matters of bilateral cooperation in economic, industrial, scientific and technological fields, between Sweden and India. The main subjects of bilateral cooperation discussed include trade, electronics and tele-communication, railways, machine tools, chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, mining and metallurgy, energy and power including renewable sources of energy, science and technology, bio-technology, space technology, environment protection etc. At the conclusion of the 9th Session of the Indo-Swedish Joint Commission a protocol was signed between the two sides reflecting discussion in regard to bilateral cooperation in various sectors.

2905. [*Transferred to the 6th December*, 1988]

Calculation of H.R.A. for officers in public sector companies

2906. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in public sector companies H.R.A. to Officers is not given on uniform basis and varies from company to company in respect of accommodation given on self-lease and parent-lease; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) Government had advised the public enterprises to pay HRA at specific rates based on classification of cities. Deviation which had taken in some PEs due to historical reasons are being rationalised at the time of periodical wage/pay revisions. Government has, however, advised the public enterprises that the employees who reside in their own houses or in the houses owned by their spouses should be paid HRA in accordance with the rental value assessed by the Municipal authorities. No instructions have been issued in respect of leasing houses owned by parents.

Protecting the interest of general public in the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company

2907. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY:
DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:
SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of a manipulation in the pattern of equity share holding in the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company one Director of the Company has considerably increased his holding from 10 per cent to 70 per cent which will enable him to have a dominant position in the management of the Company;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter so as to adequately protect the interests of the investing public;

(c) whether Government propose to appeal in the Supreme Court against the judgement of the Calcutta High Court declaring *ultra vires* the decision of the Company Law Board to nominate four Directors on the Board of Management of the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company; and

(d) if not, what other measures Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) The equity share holding pattern as on 12-9-1988 as furnished by the company is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the share holders	No. of equity shares
1	2	3
1	Shri S. K. Roy & relatives	26,250
2	M/s. Debashree Investment & Service Pvt. Ltd.	10,915
3	M/s. Gowherd Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	9,350
4	M/s. Shikha Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	3,150
5	M/s. Bichitra Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	8,350
6	Shri P.C. Sen & relatives	220
7	Shri Amit Sen	2,700
8	Shri G. Bandopadhyaya	2,700
9	Shri A. K. Chatterjee & relatives	4,330
10	Shri M. R. Mukherjee	4,112
11	Shri R. L. Goggar	5,600

1	2	3
12	Shri T.K. Ghosh	7,060
13	M/s. Lodha Services Pvt. Ltd.	3,515
14	M/s. Multiplex Business Ltd.	6,820
15	Others	8,540
	TOTAL	1,03,612

No violation of the provisions of the Companies Act in regard to acquisition of shares by any director has come to notice so far.

(c) While no appeal has been filed against the order on merits, an appeal has been preferred before the Division Bench of the said High Court against certain observations made by the Hon'ble court regarding the scope of Section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956.

At this stage, no appeal lies before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(d) The activities of the subject company are regulated by the Residuary Non-banking Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1987.

Manufacture of robots by HMT with the help of Bulgarian technology

2908. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture robots by HMT with the help of Bulgarian technology; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) HMT proposes to manufacture robots in collaboration with an organisation in Bulgaria. It is not in the commercial interest of HMT to disclose the details.

Oil Exploration work in the Basaltic rocks in Saurashtra

2909. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC is introducing new technique to get sub-surface geological information in areas comprising basaltic rocks in Saurashtra region; and

(b) if so, whether ONGC is going in for collaboration with any foreign country for the oil exploration work in the basaltic rocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ONGC has collaboration project with M/s. GEOMETRA of Federal Republic of Germany.

Planning Commission Member's views on Public and Private Sectors

2910. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in Hindustan Times dated the 5th November, 1988 captioned 'Public Sector dream shattered' wherein Mr. Roid Hussain, the Planning Commission Member stated that the Public Sector would have to vacate certain areas of production while the Private Sector will have to socialise their production in view of the changes taking place in the global system;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has identified certain industries which are owned by the Public Sector to be handed over to the Private Sector; and

(c) whether Government propose to revamp the Public Sector Units in the country for better performance?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Re-vamping the public sector is a continuous process.

Indigenised components used in the Maruti Models

2911. SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present level of indigenisation of Maruti for all the models—Cars, Vans and Gypsy Jeeps;

(b) what is the value of the indigenised components presently used in all the three models;

(c) what is the total amount of imports from Suzuki, Japan in terms of f.o.b. value and amount of duty paid on the imported parts;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the parts of Maruti are frequently being imported by air at exorbitant cost;

(e) if so, what is the total amount involved in the import of such parts, this year; and

(f) what is the amount of foreign exchange involved in such import?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The cumulative indigenisation level of the Maruti cars, vans and Gypsys has reached 82.86 per cent, 80.56 per cent and 56.42 per cent respectively on c.e.f. basis in November, 1988.

(b) The value of indigenised components presently used in cars, vans and Gypsys is Rs. 31,884, Rs. 30,080 and Rs. 26,584 respectively.

(c) The total value of imported components from Suzuki, Japan for the period 1-4-88 to 31.10.88 is us $ 58.32 million on f.o.b. basis and the amount of duty paid on such imports is Rs. 46.94 crores.

(d) Parts of Maruti vehicles are imported only in emergent circumstances but it is ensured that the cost of such imports is lower than the loss incurred by consequential production stoppage.

(e) The total amount involved in the import of such parts is Rs. 100.45 lacs.

(f) The foreign exchange involved in such imports is $ 0.26 million on f.o.b. basis.

Non-payment of Central Sales Tax leviable on the sale of Maruti vehicles

2912. SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no central sales tax is leviable on the sale of Maruti vehicles;

(b) whether Maruti has been specifically exempted by law from the payment of central sales tax; and

(c) what is the margin of profit accruing to the dealers as a result of non-payment of central sales tax, vis-a-vis the other vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Purchase of Maruti cars by Bulgaria

2913. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bulgaria has shown interest in purchasing Maruti cars; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The discussions are still at a preliminary stage.

Setting up of major industries with Soviet assistance

2914. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some major industries in the country with Soviet assistance;

(b) if so, what are the different kinds of industries proposed to be set up with the assistance of Soviet Union;

(c) which are the places identified for the location of those units; and

(d) what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) Government of India encourage industrial cooperation with various countries including U.S.S.R. under the general policy relating to foreign collaborations. During the period from 1983 till third quarter of 1988, Government have approved 26 collaborations in the industrial sector in the country with USSR cooperation. Out of these, 3 proposals involve financial participation. The particulars of foreign collaboration cases approved by the Government are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a suppliment to its monthly newsletter, copies of which are sent to Parliament Library.

Small Scale industrial projects identified for Indo-Italian Collaboration

2915. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 4537 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 5th September, 1988 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very recently about 80 small scale industrial projects had been identified for Indo-Italian Collaboration; if so, the names thereof;

(b) whether any industrial licence or approval is required by such small scale industrial units;

(c) what facilities and incentives are likely to be extended for the successful implementation thereof; and

(d) what are the names and designations of Officials/Organisations to be approached for technology transfer, facilities and incentives and on what terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The names of 96 units identified under the Project are given (*See* below):

(b) Yes, Sir. Foreign collaboration agreement and Capital Goods imports if involved need Government approval.

(c) Normal facilities and incentives as are applicable to the small scale units will also be applicable to these units.

(d) This programme is coordinated by the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State
1	M/s. G.S.B. Forge Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad.
2	M/s. Machines & Machine Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.
3	M/s. Metal Chem. Industries, Hyderabad.

S. No.	Name of State
4	M/s. Meking Agro Products, Hyderabad.
5	M/s. Aristrocrate Floorings Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.
6	M/s. Priya Foods Pvt. Ltd., Vijayawa da.
7	M/s. Patel Machinery Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
8	M/s. Panchal Machinery, Ahmedabad.
9	M/s. Manobal Engg. Works, Ahmedabad.
10	M/s. Ashok Machine Tools Mfg., Ahmedabad.
11	M/s. Kinarivala RJK Inds., Ahmedabad.
12	M/s. Karsandas & Sons, Ahmedabad.
13	M/s. Sandhu Steel Forging Industries, Faridabad.
14	M/s. Advance Forging Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad.
15	M/s. ACE Designers, Bangalore.
16	M/s. Bangalore Metallurgicals Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.
17	M/s. Poly Hydrol Group of Industries, Bangalore.
18	M/s. Skylark Ancillary Corporation, Bangalore.
19	M/s. Precimax Engg., Bangalore.
20	M/s. Iriental Select Granites, Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.
21	M/s. Precision Granites Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.
22	M/s Kwality Biscuits Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.
23	M/s. Micro Engg, Bombay.
24	M/s. Anand Engineers Pvt. Ltd,, Bombay.
25	M/s. Shaimar Textile Mfg. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
26	M/s. Boolani Engg. Copn. Bombay.
27	M/s. Arifta Dies Too Enggs. Bombay.
28	M/s. Crystal Granites & Marbles Pvt. Ltd., Bombay
29	M/s. Konark Granites, Orissa.
30	M/s. Eastern Minerals Pvt. Ltd,. Bhuvaneshwar.
31	M/s. Diamond Valves & Appliances, Orissa.
32	M/s. Kalinga Granites Pvt. Ltd., Jorhat.
33	M/s. Victor Tool Pvt. Ltd., Jalandhar.
34	M/s. Kapurthala Northern India Tanneries Ltd., Kapurthala.
35	M/s. Omax Engineers, Ludhiana.
36	M/s. Aero Leather Pvt. Ltd., Jalandhar.

S. No.	Name of State
37	M/s. Estman Industry, Ludhiana.
38	M/s. Soccer Tanneries, Jalandhar.
39	M/s. Evershine Enterprises, Ludhiana.
40	M/s Jain Mfg. Co., Ludhiana.
41	M/s Bharat Jyate & Mechanicals, Ludhiana.
42	M/s Snadeep Indl. Copn., Ludhiana
43	M/s. Technico Industries Pvt. Ltd., Ludhiana.
44	M/s. Atam Sheels (India), Ludhiana.
45	M/s. Raj & Son Deeps Pvt. Ltd., Ludhiana.
46	M/s. Murari Engg. Works, Ludhiana.
47	M/s. Jaldhara Small Tools (P) Ltd., Ludhiana.
48	M/s. Jyoti Inds., Ludhiana.
49	M/s. Moonlight Automobile Inds., Ludhiana.
50	M/s. Raghunandan Prasad & Co., Rajasthan.
51	M/s. Dhoot Marbles Pvt. Ltd., Makrana.
52	M/s. Sidharth Garments, Madras.
53	M/s. Best Engineers, Madras.
54	M/s. Machine Tools & Accessories Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore.
55	M/s. Devendra Exports Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore.
56	M/s. Productivity Elements Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore.
57	M/s. Beama Mfg. Ltd., Coimbatore.
58	M/s. R.P. Engineers, Madras.
59	M/s. Siddartha Garments, Madras.
60	M/s. Sharp Tools, Coimbatore.
61	M/s. Sreevaree Textile Machinery, Madras.
62	M/s. Granite Pvt. Ltd., Madras.
63	M/s. Raslee Granite Pvt. Ltd., Madras.
64	M/s. G.B. Minerals & Metals Pvt. Ltd., Madras.
65	M/s. United Beverages, Coimbatore.
66	M/s. Taj Shoe Factory, Agra.
67	M/s. Park Exports, Agra.
68	M/s. Sterling Machine Tools, Agra.
69	M/s. Atul Engineering, Agra.
70	M/s. Raj Pattern Makers & Foundry, Agra.

S. No.	Name of State
71	M/s. Raj Iron Foundry, Agra.
72	M/s. A.V. Engg. Works, Agra.
73	M/s. Arbariya Alloy Casting, Agra.
74	M/s. Benera Udyog Pvt. Ltd., Agra
75	M/s. Card Box Manufacturing Co., Agra.
76	M/s. Rashtraudyog Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
77	M/s. Amic Inds. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
78	M/s. Malhati Tea Inds. Limited, Calcutta.
79	M/s. Venus Pump & Engg., Works, Calcutta.
80	M/s. Prima Tanneries, Calcutta.
81	M/s. Bharat Biscuit Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
82	M/s. Daw Sen & Co. Ltd., Calcutta
83	M/s. Empire Packages Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh.
84	M/s. Khanna Brothers, Delhi.
85	M/s. M.S. Shoes East Ltd., Delhi.
86	M/s. Rausib Traders, Delhi.
87	M/s. Mandap International Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
88	M/s. M.K. Engg. Works, Delhi.
89	M/s. Swam Preumatics, New Delhi.
90	M/s. Bhagat Motors Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
91	M/s. Daulat Ram Dharam Bir Auto Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.
92	M/s. MCE Products, Delhi.
93	M/s. Unison Engg., Delhi.
94	M/s. Sethu Holdings Pvt. Ltd., Madras.
95	M/s. Automac (Madras) Pvt. Ltd., Madras.
96	M/s. P. K. Forge Pvt. Ltd., Howrah.

मध्य प्रदेश के नगरों में टेलीफोन के कनेक्शन

2916. **श्रीमती रत्न कुमारी** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में जबलपुर, इन्दौर, भोपाल, रायपुर, ग्वालियर और सागर शहरों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए इस समय कितने आवेदन पत्र प्रतीक्षासूची में हैं; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त नगरों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिये क्या-क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के इन शहरों में नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूचियों में 30-9-1988 की स्थिति के अनुसार आवेदकों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

(1) जबलपुर	4214
(2) इन्दौर	21361
(3) भोपाल	8431
(4) रायपुर	5431
(5) ग्वालियर	2626
(6) सागर	848

(ख) इन शहरों में नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए वर्तमान एक्सचेंज क्षमता का निम्नलिखित रूप से विस्तार करने की योजना है :

शहर	उपस्कर की किस्म	1988-89 के दौरान विस्तार (लाइनें)	1989-90 के दौरान विस्तार (लाइनें)
(1) जबलपुर	क्रास-बार	500	—
(2) इंदौर	ई—10 बी	—	10.000
(3) भोपाल	ई—10 बी	4000	4,000
(4) रायपुर	ई—10 बी	—	6,000
	स्ट्रोजर	300	—
(5) ग्वालियर	क्रास-बार	1000	—
(6) सागर	स्ट्रोजर	400	—

शेष प्रतीक्षा सूची को आठवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान उत्तरोत्तर निपटाये जाने के लिए और विस्तार योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं ।

Foreign collaboration in Industry

2917. SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of foreign collaborations in operation in industry during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what is their number at present;

(c) whether their number has been rising if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) why foreign collaborations are entered into, when the national goal is self-reliance in industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) The number of

foreign collaboration approvals year-wise is as under:—

1985	1024
1986	957
1987	853

During 1988 (Upto September, 1988), Government have approved 642 foreign collaboration proposals.

(d) The Government's basic policy towards foreign collaborations is selective. Foreign collaboration is ordinarily permitted in high technology areas, in export oriented or import substitution manufacture or for enabling indigenous industry to upgrade its existing technology to attain efficiency and competitive strength. Government have also laid emphasis on the need to ensure efficient absorption and adaptation of the imported technology through adequate investment in research, engineering and development.

Waiting list for LPG connections in Andhra Pradesh

2918. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how many registrants are on the waiting list in Andhra Pradesh for the L.P.G. connections; and

(b) by when they are likely to be provided with L.P.G. connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) As on the 1st October, 1988 there were about 78,000 persons on the waiting list for L.P.G. connections in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Release of new L.P.G. connections is done by the oil industry all over the country, including in Andhra Pradesh, in phased manner under its annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to augmentation in availability of L.P.G.

टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों की बैठकें

2919. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय:** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसी कोई मांग प्राप्त हुई है जिसमें टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों की एक वर्ष में कम से कम चार बैठकें करने के लिये कहा गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो): (क) जी हां।

(ख) सरकारी व्यय में मितव्ययी उपाय अपनाने के उद्देश्य से मई, 1988 में सभी दूरसंचार टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों की छः महीने में एक बैठक बुलाने का निर्णय लिया गया। तथापि, स्थिति की पुनरीक्षा की गई और अगस्त, 1988 में ये बैठकें तीन महीने में एक बार बुलाने का निर्णय लिया गया।

इलाहाबाद में सार्वजनिक दूरभाष केन्द्र

2920. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय:** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इलाहाबाद जिले में नगर निगम के क्षेत्र के अन्दर तथा बाहर अलग अलग कुल कितने सार्वजनिक दूरभाष केन्द्र हैं;

(ख) 1986-87 और 1987-88 के वर्षों में तथा चालू वर्ष के दौरान अब तक कुल कितने नये सार्वजनिक दूरभाष केन्द्र कहां-कहां खोले गये हैं; और

(ग) इलाहाबाद में निकट भविष्य में नये सार्वजनिक दूरभाष केन्द्र कहां-कहां स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो): (क) इलाहाबाद में 152 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन हैं, ये सभी नगर निगम के अन्तर्गत आते है।

(ख) नए खोले गए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :–

1986-87	16
1987-88	11
चालू वर्ष के दौरान	2

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन 12/16, मयर रोड, इलाहाबाद और 591, मुमफोर्ड गंज, इलाहाबाद में खोले गए हैं।

(ग) निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर 4 नए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन खोलने का प्रस्ताव बनाया गया है :–

1. तारागंज रेलवे स्टेशन
2. प्रयाग घाट रेलवे स्टेशन
3. प्रयाग रेलवे स्टेशन, और
4. सूबेदारगंज रेलवे स्टेशन।

Import of oil rigs

2921. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been importing oil rigs from foreign countries;

(b) if so, what are the details of such imports for the last three years; and

(c) what steps have been taken to manufacture of oil rigs indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ONGC have imported 13 land rigs from companies in USA, USSR and Romania during the last three years.

(c) Facilities for manufacturing land rigs have been developed at BHEL, Hyderabad and for offshore rigs at Mazagon Docks Ltd., Bombay and Hindustan Shipyards Ltd., Vizag.

Diversification in Business by the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company

2922. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company is trying to close its main and original business of small savings and diversify into various fields in the name of efficient management;

(b) if so, what are the fields in which the company is trying to make a dent;

(c) whether the company has sought permission from the Government to do so and whether the permission has been granted; and

(d) whether Government are aware that the company has neither the experience nor the expertise to start a venture in new areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indo-Soviet Joint venture to manufacture automobiles

2923. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indo-Soviet joint venture is proposed to be set up in India to manufacture automobiles and for developing transport facilities; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) M/s. Asian Vehicle Industries Ltd. have applied for industrial licence and financial and technical collaboration with M/s V/O Autoexport Moscow for the manufacture of passenger cars in units to be set up both in Domestic Tariff Area as well as in Export Processing Zone. The proposal envisages equity participation by the Soviet Collaborators upto 30 per cent.

Permission to sick companies to sell surplus land

2924. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Industrial Finance and Reconstruction has recommended to Government to permit sick companies to sell surplus land with them; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The authority to grant permission for sale of surplus land is the concerned State Government and as such BIFR making a recommendation in this regard to the Central Government does not arise. The Board has been urging the State Governments to formulate policy packages including for sale of surplus land for rehabilitation of sick industrial units.

Interest of foreign countries to import two wheeler scooters and Motor-cycles from India

2925. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of countries have shown interest in the import of two wheeler scooters and motor cycles from India;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The exports of two wheelers including scooters and motor-cycles have risen from Rs. 2.88 crores in the year 1985-86 to Rs. 7 crores during 1987-88 as per the provisional estimates of Engineering Export Promotion Council. Exports of these vehicles have been to various countries such as Japan, Nepal, Singapore, Australia, Sweden, U.K., Holland, Newsealand, Belgium, West Germany, Tanzania, Oman, Doha, Costa Rica, Egypt, Dubai, Sudan, Bangladesh, Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Hongkong, Nicaragua, Turkey and Switzerland.

(c) Government has been encouraging the two wheeler manufacturers in the country for establishing new overseas markets for exports of the vehicles.

Agencies entrusted for fresh drilling in Krishna-Godavari Basin

2926. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 400 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 29th August, 1988 and state:

(a) what are the agencies which have been entrusted with the task of fresh drilling in Krishna-Godavari basins; and

(b) whether the output through earlier drilling has been put for the commercial use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) ONGC is carrying out exploratory drilling in Krishna-Godavari basin. Some foreign oil companies are also expected to start exploratory drilling in this basin in 1989.

(b) Oil is being produced through Early Production System (ERS) from Kaikalur prospect since January, 1987 and is being taken to the refinery at Visakhapatnam. Another offshore prospect GS-16 (Ravva) is also planned to be put on EPS by the middle of 1989.

Gas produced onshore is at present being supplied to three consumers, namely, M/s. Andhra Sugars, Tanuku; M/s. Gowethmi Selvents Ltd., Tanuku; M/s. Delta Paper Mill, Bhimavaram.

देश में लैटर बाक्सों की संख्या

2927. **श्री रामनरेश यादव** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मार्च, 1988 के अन्त तक पूरे देश में कितने लैटर बाक्स लगाए जा चुके थ; इस संबंध में राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और गांवों में लैटर बाक्स लगाए जाने के संबंध में सरकार की क्या नीति है और सभी गांवो में यह सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध करा दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो) : प्रत्येक डाक सर्किल में लगाए गए लैटर बाक्सों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण–1 में दर्शाई गई है (नीचे देखिये) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लैटर बाक्स लगाने के लिए अपनाए गए मानदंड संलग्न विवरण–2 में दिए गए हैं। (नीचे देखिये) निर्दिष्ट मानदंडों के अनुसार गांवों में लैटर बाक्स चरणबद्ध रूप में प्रदान किए जाते है। इस संबंध में 1988–89 के दौरान 5,000 अतिरिक्त गांवों और 1989–90 के दौरान 20,000 अतिरिक्त गांवों में लैटर बाक्स लगाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

विवरण–1

लैटर बाक्सों की संख्या (31–3–1988 के स्थिति के अनुसार)

सर्किल	लैटर बाक्सों की संख्या
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	43,623
2. बिहार	32,537
3. दिल्ली	2,752
4. गुजरात	26,552
5. हरियाणा	7,128
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	6,607
7. जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	3,255
8. कर्नाटक	25,704
9. केरल	17,922
10. महाराष्ट्र	43,178
11. मध्य प्रदेश	36,858
12. उत्तर पूर्व	18,269
13. उड़ीसा	21,117
14. पंजाब	15,007
15. राजस्थान	24,606
16. तमिलनाडु	55,921
17. उत्तर प्रदेश	61,932
18. पश्चिम बंगाल	38,789
योग	4,81,757

विवरण–2

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लैटर बाक्स लगाने संबंधी मानदंड

(1) 500 और इससे अधिक आबादी वाले ग्राम लैटर बाक्स की सुविधा पाने के पात्र होंगे ।

(2) 500 से कम आबादी वाले ग्रामों मे यह सुविधा वहां की आवश्यकतानुसार निम्नलिखित मानदंडों के आधार पर प्रदान की जाएगी :–

(क) जहां नजदीकी लैटर बाक्स 1 कि० मी० से दूर हो ; और

(ख) जहां प्रति-दिन एक पत्र पोस्ट किए जाने की संभावना हो ।

"फारेन फर्म्स आउट बोडिंग भेल" शीर्षक के अधीन प्रकाशित समाचार

2928. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोडा :

क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 6 अक्तूबर, 1988 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में "फॉरेन फर्म्स आउट बोडिंग भेल" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जे० इगल राव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा विद्युत उत्पादन के उपस्करों के निर्माण के लिए बी० एच० ई० एल० की क्षमता के उपयोग की सीमा की लगातार समीक्षा की जाती है । सरकार का प्रयास है कि विद्युत उत्पादन के उपस्करों की प्राप्ति के लिए मूलत: देशी निर्माताओं पर निर्भर रहा जाए ।

Estimated production of Petroleum and Natural Gas in Andhra Pradesh

2929. SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated production potential of petroleum and natural gas in Andhra Pradesh in the Seventh and the Eighth Plan periods;

(b) what is the quantity of petroleum and natural gas being produced at present in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for laying a pipeline for carryig the natural gas from the places of production to any refinery and fertilizer project in Andhra Pradesh, if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b) Krishna-Godavari onshore basin is still under delineation and the exact hydrocarbon potential will be known only after delineation is complete. However, oil and gas are being produced from a few prospects through Early Production System at the rate of about 5 tonnes per day of oil and 55,000 cubic metres per day of gas.

Another offshore prospect is planned to be put on EPS by the middle of 1989.

(c) A commitment in principle has been made for a fertilizer plant at Kakinada; a pipeline will have to be laid for this purpose as and when supply is made.

लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिये योजना

2930. **श्री रामनरेश यादव** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए इन उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पादित सामान के बड़े उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पादन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने संबंधी किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने देश में जन-शक्ति की प्रचुरता को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए लघु उद्योगों के विकासार्थ उन्हें सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है । यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में औद्योगिक विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० अरुणाचलम): (क) से (ग) अनुषंगी अथवा लघु औद्योगिक उपक्रमों में ही एक मात्रा

उत्पादन किए जाने के लिए विशिष्ट वस्तुओं के आरक्षण हेतु उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियम) संशोधन अधिनियम, 1984 की धारा 5 में प्रावधान किया जाता है। इस धारा में उक्त आरक्षित वस्तुओं का विनिर्माण करने वाले विद्यमान औद्योगिक उपक्रमों द्वारा सी० ओ० बी० लाइसेंस लेने की आवश्यकता के लिए भी प्रावधान किया गया है। लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के लिए वस्तु के आरक्षण की तारीख पर विद्यमान स्तर तक उनकी क्षमता सीमित की जाती है। यदि लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित वस्तुओं का विनिर्माण बड़े औद्योगिक उपक्रम शुरू करना चाहते हैं, तो उनके आवेदनों पर केवल तब ही विचार किया जा सकता है यदि वे अधिक से अधिक तीन वर्षों में उपलब्ध किए जाने वाले नए अथवा अतिरिक्त उत्पादन के कम से कम 75% भाग का निर्यात दायित्व उठाने का वचन देते हैं। किसी भी वस्तु को केवल कुटीर उद्योग में उत्पादन के लिए आरक्षित नहीं किया जाता है।

(घ) सरकार लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र की मदद करने तथा उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये समय समय पर अनेक नीतियों का अनुसरण तथा उपाय करती रही है। इनमें एकमात्र उत्पादन तथा सरकारी खरीद के लिए वस्तुओं का आरक्षण, संयंत्र तथा मशीनों में निवेश सीमा की वृद्धि, उत्पादन शुल्क रियायतें, लघु उद्योग विकास निधि की स्थापना, राष्ट्रीय इक्विटी निधि, रुग्ण एककों के पुनरुज्जीवन हेतु सीमान्त धन योजना का लागू होना, रियायती वित्त की व्यवस्था, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से कौशल का विकास, क्षेत्र परीक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना, आद्यरूपों का रूपांकन तथा विकास, सामान्य सुविधा सेवाएं, पूरे देश में फैले हुए लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थानों (एस आई एस आई), शाखा संस्थानों तथा विस्तार केन्द्रों के नैटवर्क के माध्यम से कौशल एवं प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नत करना एवं परामर्श देना शामिल है, इसके अलावा, ग्राम्य एवं लघु उद्यमियों की सभी आवश्यक सेवायें तथा सहायता उपलब्ध कराने और जिला स्तर पर रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए जिला स्तर पर जिला उद्योग केन्द्र (डी आई सी) नोडल एजेंसी के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।

तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस के कनेक्शन

2931. **श्री राम नरेश यादव** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास अगस्त, 1988 तक संपूर्ण देश में उपलब्ध कराये गए तरलीकृत पैट्रोलियम गैस के कनेक्शनों की कुल संख्या के बारे में कोई जानकारी है, यदि हां, तो उसका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) अब तक कुल कितने आवेदन पत्र लंबित पड़े हुए हैं और उनका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उन्हें 1988-89 के अंत तक तरलीकृत पैट्रोलियम गैस के कनेक्शन उपलब्ध करा देगी, यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) तरलीकृत पैट्रोलियम गैस की बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखते हुए सरकार ने सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक देश में बाटलिंग-संयंत्रों की स्थापना के संबंध में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है ?

पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब्रह्म दत्त) : (क) और (ख) पहली अक्टूबर, 1988 को देश में लगभग 146.2 लाख एल० पी० जी० उपभोक्ता तथा 36.2 लाख व्यक्ति प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज थे। राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण पत्र में दिया गया है। (नीचे **देखिये**)

(ग) एल० पी० जी० की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि होने पर तेल उद्योग द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं के नामांकन के अपने वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत चरणबद्ध रूप से नए एल० पी० जी० कनैक्शन जारी किए जाते हैं।

(घ) सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक उपलब्ध होने वाली कुल बाटलिंग क्षमता से उक्त अवधि के दौरान बाटलिंग की आवश्यकताओं को पर्याप्त रूप में पूरा किया जाएगा ।

विवरण

(लाख में)

राज्य/संघ राज्य का नाम	एल. पी. जी. उपभोक्ताओं की संख्या	प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1	2	3
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	11.89	0.78
2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.05	0.02
3. असम	2.01	0.28
4. बिहार	4.08	0.59
5. गोवा	1.02	0.35
6. गुजरात	14.66	4.53
7. हरियाणा	3.61	1.88
8. हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.80	0.12
9. जम्मू और काश्मीर	1.32	0.10
10. कर्नाटक	7.25	0.53
11. केरल	4.25	0.48
12. मध्य प्रदेश	9.44	1.96
13. महाराष्ट्र	27.67	7.55
14. मणिपुर	0.24	0.03
15. मेघालय	0.18	0.02
16. मिजोरम	0.12	0.04
17. नागालैंड	0.14	0.03
18. उड़ीसा	1.61	0.12
19. पंजाब	5.03	2.10
20. राजस्थान	4.79	0.73
21. सिक्किम	0.04	0.01
22. तमिलनाडु	12.60	1.17
23. त्रिपुरा	0.16	0.07
24. उत्तर प्रदेश	14.63	5.88
25. पश्चिम बंगाल	6.90	1.86

1		2	3
	संघ राज्य		
1.	अण्डमान एण्ड निकोबार	0.02	0.004
2.	चण्डीगढ़	1.06	0.44
3.	दादर एण्ड नागर हवेली	0.03	0.004
4.	दमन एण्ड दीव	0.05	0.04
5.	दिल्ली	10.30	4.44
6.	लक्षद्वीप	—	—
7.	पांडिचेरी	0.25	0.03
	कुल :	146.20	36.188

Cost of drugs produced by IDPL

2932. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the cost of production of IDPL for streptomycin during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what is the notified price;

(c) whether it is a fact that Streptomycin is being produced by other units also;

(d) if so, what are the names of units, production and cost of production of each unit during the last three years, yearwise;

(e) whether it is a fact that the cost of production of IDPL of all drugs is vary high in comparison to the cost of their production by other units; and

(f) if so, what are the names of drugs produced by IDPL which are produced by other units alongwith production and cost of production of each during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALRAO): (a) to (c) The following prices were notified by the Government in respect of Streptomycin Sulphate after considerating relevant factors.

M/s. Synbiotics Ltd.	1049.00	(Rs. per Kg.)
M/s. IDPL.	1147.00	,,
M/s. HAL	1147.00	,,
M/s. Alemoic Chemicals Works Ltd. . . .	1147.00	,,
For fixing formulations prices	1049.00	

(d) to (f) The required details in the question are quite voluminous. The time and efforts required for collection of these details will not be in commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Supplementary report of the Kelkar Committee

2933. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:
SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1385 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 21st November, 1988 and state:

(a) when was the supplementary report submitted to Government by Kelkar Committee and whether the same has been examined; and

(b) by when the report will be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) Kelkar Committee had submitted its supplementary report recently and the same is under examination.

Amount due on Streptomycin

2934. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3110 given in the Rajya Sabha on 7th December, 1987 and state:

(a) what is the position in respect to the difference between the pooled/common sale price and the retention price of Streptomycin payable by Synbiotics into the Drug Prices Equalisation Account;

(b) whether any calculation of the amount which is due has been carried out from 1979 and if so, what are the details of the total amount due;

(c) whether any notice has been served to the company for the recovery of the amount due and if not, by when the notice would be served;

(d) whether his Ministry collected any amount on account of Streptomycin, and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (e) Information to the extent available, would be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Under utilisation of IDPL capacities

2935. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the investment made and capacity established for each Ampicillin, 6APA, Erythromycin, Doxycycline, Niacinamide and Griseofulvin by Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.;

(b) what was the production of these drugs during the last three years and what is the installed capacity;

(c) what are the production fees and other payments made for each of these drugs to the foreign collaborators; and

(d) what are the reasons that these projects are not being implemented and operated at dull rated capacity and what was the name of the collaborator in each case?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (c) The information is given in the statement attached. [*See* Appendix CXVIII, Annexure No. 125].

(b) The present installed capacity and production during the last 3 years are as under:—

(*UNIT : M.T.*)

Name of the Product	Present installed capacity	Production during 1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Ampicillin	35	1.5	2.5	5.7
6-APA	47	26.6*	1.9*	8.6*
Erythromycin	30	..	0.2	2.2

1	2	3			
Doxycycline	2.5	..	..	..
Niacinamide	3.00	8.4	111.67	77.65
Griseofulvin	1	..	..	..

*Saleable

(d) Production of Ampicillin was restricted to captive requirements. Production of 6-APA was as per market requirements. Production of Doxycycline, Erythromycin, Griseofulvin was not economical and hence not taken up for production. Production of Niacinamide suffered on account of erratic power supply and limited availability of alcohol. The names of collaborators are given in the statement attached. [*See* Appendix CXLVIII, Annexure No. 125.]

Price control on vitamins

2936. SHRI JAGESH DESAI:
SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to the Unstarred Question 1430 given in the Rajya Sabha on 21st November, 1988 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kelkar Committee recommended price control on bulk vitamins; and

(b) if so, on what basis only Vitamin A and Vitamin C have been brought under price control and not Vitamin B_1 Vitamin B_2 and Vitamin B_6?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) Pending detailed examination of the supplementary report submitted by the Kelkar Committee, Vitamin A and Vitamin C have been brought under price control on the basis of their importance and usage pattern etc.

Production of bulk drugs by IDPL

2937. SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 149 given in the Rajya Sabha on 21st November, 1988 and state:

(a) what are the names of price controlled bulk drugs for which IDPL has been licensed to produce;

(b) what is the capacity sanctioned for each and what was the production of each of these drugs during the last four years, year-wise;

(c) what is the value of plant and machinery installed for the production of each drug;

(d) whether IDPL paid any technology fee on any of these drugs; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Names of bulk drugs are given in the enclosed statement (*see* below).

(b) to (e) Since the number of drugs are numerous, time and labour involved in collection and compilation of data will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Statement

1. Streptomycin
2. Isoniazid
3. Thiacetazone
4. Ethambutol
5. Sodium PAS
6. Pyrazinamide
7. Tetracycline Hcl.
8. Sodium Sulphacetamide
9. Chloroquine
10. Paracetamol

11. Diethyl Carbamazine
12. Amoxycillin
13. Ampicillin
14. Chloramphenicol
15. Diazepam
16. Doxycycline
17. Erythromycin
18. Frusemide
19. Griseofulvin
20. Glibenclamide
21. Analgin
22. Methyl Dopa
23. Oxytetracycline
24. Procaine Benzyl penicillin
25. Primaquin
26. Sulphadimidine
27. Sulphacetamide
28. Sulphamethizole
29. Sulphamethoxazole
30. Sulphaphenazole
31. Trimethoprim
32. Vitamin B_1
33. Vitamin B_2
34. Vitamin B_6

Sale of imported drugs by IDPL

2938. SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1392 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 21st Nov., 88 and state:

(a) what is the landed cost per kg. at which IDPL imported tetracycline Hcl, Vitamin B_1 Vitamin B_2 and Hydorxylamine Hcl;

(b) what is the indigenous price fixed per kg. for each of these drugs;

(c) whether it is a fact that IDPL has imported these drugs for actual consumption;

(d) if so, what action has been taken; and

(e) what is the price per kg. at which each of these drugs was sold by IDPL?

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

IDPL production

2939. SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IDPL has been granted permission to produce Doxycycline, chloroquin phosphate and Frusemide;

(b) if so, what was the capacity sanctioned for each drug alongwith the stage of manufacture;

(c) what was the investment of plant and machinery made for the production of each drug alongwith the technology fee paid in case of purchase of technology;

(d) what was the production of each drug during the last four years, year-wise;

(e) whether it is a fact that these drugs are also produced by other units in the organised sector; and

(f) if so, the names of units, licensed capacity, stage of manufacture of each alongwith production of each unit during the last four years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given as under:—

Drugs	Capacity	Stage of manufacture permitted
Doxycycline . .	5 Tons.	Basic
Frusemide . .	10 Tons.	Do.
Chloroquine Phosphate . . .	50 Tons. (DGTD)	Do.

(c) Details will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

(d) There has been no production of Doxycyline and Frusemide by IDPL during the last four years. The production of chloroquin is given below:—

	Production			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Chloroquin T	0.25	1.01	0.10	7.36

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Details of licences such as names of companies and capacity issued from time to time are published regularly by India Investment Centre in their monthly Newsletter copies of which are available in parliament Library. Details of production to the extent available are given in the enclosed Statement [*See* Appendix CXLVIII, Annexure No. 126] All these drugs are licensed for production from basic stage.

Sale of Vitamin drugs by IDPL

2940. SHRI ALADI ARUNA ALIAS V. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1232 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 21st November, 1988 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IDPL has been licensed to produce Vitamin *B1' B2'* Tetracycline *Hcl* and *Hydroxy*-lamine;

(b) if so, what is the licensed capacity of each and what was the production of each during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that Vitamin B_1 and B_2 have been price decontrolled;

(d) if so, what is the present price being charged by IDPL for these drugs;

(e) whether it is a fact that the cost price of each drug is less than one third than the selling price; and

(f) if so, what is the cost price of each of these imported drugs and how much unintended benefit has been made on each?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) To the extent information is available IDPL is licensed to produce Vitamin B_1 Vitamin B_2 and Tetracycline Hcl. Details of capacity and production are given below:—

Item	Capacity (Tons.)	Production		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Vitamin B_1	120	58.41	49.85	64.35
Vitamin B_2	24 (Includes capacity for Riboflavin 5 Phosphate Sodium)	24.04	8.69	21 52

(c) Vitamin B1 and B2 as bulk drugs have been exempted from price Control but come under price control under category II when used in combination of formulations

(d) The information to the extent available is given under:—

	Price under DPCO, 1987 (Rs./Kg.)
Vitamin -B1Hcl (Oral Gr.)	1132.00
Vitamin—B1 Hcl (Amp. Gr.)	1176.00
Vitamin—B1 Hcl (Mono)	1228.00
Vitamin—B2	2384.00

(e) and (f) Cost of production details of de-controlled category of drugs are not being monitored by this Department.

Installed capacity of HAL for Vitamin C

2941. SHRI ALADI ARUNA ALIAS V. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the investment made by HAL on their Vitamin 'C' plant at original cost;

(b) what is the licensed capacity and installed capacity of Vitamin C of HAL;

(c) what was the production of Vitamin C during the last three year, year-wise;

(d) what capacity of this plant is being utilised at present and what is the capacity that has been set up;

(e) what additional capital expenditure was incurred for setting up this capacity and what was the production during the last three years, year-wise; and

(f) what part of the above production is from basic stages?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (f) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Overcharging on Phosphomin, Fefol, Fesofar, Vitahext, Santivin and Neurophosphate

2942. SHRI ALADI ARUNA ALIAS V. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of Phosphomin, Fefol, Fesofar, Vitahext, Santivin and Neurophosphate are being overcharged inspite of promulgation of DPCO, 1987 more than one year back;

(b) when and what were the prices of these medicines last fixed along with the prices which are being charged for each;

(c) what is the extent of overcharging in each case;

(d) what are the details of the set up of monitoring of prices of his Ministry and what are the names and designations of the officers who are keeping watch on overcharging;

(e) whether it is a fact that manufacturers do not come forward for seeking price approval and continue overcharging; and

(f) what steps have been taken and by when the overcharged amount would be recovered?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) and (f) The prices of Phosphomin and Vitahext have been fixed under DPCO, 1987 as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Product	Pack Size	Price fixed (Rs.)
1.	Phosphomin Elixir	250 ml	10.16
		500 ml	16.51
2.	Vitahext	200 ml	8.55
		500 ml	17.44

The other required details to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Various officials are involved for this purpose.

(e) The manufacturers have already been directed to submit application for price approval under DPCO, 1987.

Canalisation of the imports of Rifampicin

2943. SHRI ALADI ARUNA ALIAS V. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has canalised the imports of Rifamipicin in bulk and intermediates for the production of this drug through IDPL; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Bureau of Industrial Finance and Rehabilitation

2944. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a Bureau of Industrial Finance and Rehabilitation;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) by when it will come into existence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to start a Bureau of Industrial Finance and Rehabilitation. However, Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has been set up under the Sick Industrial Company (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 with a view to securing the timely detection of Sick and potentially sick companies as well as the speedy determination by a Board of experts of the preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures need to be taken with respect to such companies and the expeditious enforcement of the measures so determined and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Promotion of junior Engineer

2945. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the promotion from the cadre of junior Engineer to TEs group 'B' was made on selection basis during 1977 and 1978;

(b) the number of the candidates who were approved for promotion by the DPC convened during 1977; and

(c) whether the mode of promotion of JEs to TEs Group B has been changed from selection method to seniority-cum-suitability basis; if so, the date of effect of the same and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir; Candidates approved for promotion to TEs Group 'B' during 1977 were 898 JEs.

(c) Yes, Sir; by amendment of Recruitment Rules in February, 1987 the method of promotion by way of Seniority-cum-fitness was introduced for promotion of JEs to TEs Group 'B' against 66-2/3 per cent quota. This has been done to enable senior JEs to get promotion easily.

Employees of IDPL and HAL working in the Ministry

2946. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3401 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 24th August, 1988 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of employees of IDPL and HAL are working in the Ministry and at the residence of certain bureaucrats of his Ministry,

(b) if so, what are the names of such employees, their designation and since when each one of them is working at these places;

(c) whether it is a fact that these employees do not attend any of the IDPL Offices and are not doing any work of IDPL;

(d) if so, what is the justification in making payment of emoluments to them; and

(e) what are the details of salaries and allowances paid to each of these employees during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) The services of employees of IDPL and HAL are utilised occassionally for office work in the Ministry only as and when considered essential.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Tapping the private conversation of Parliamentarians

2947. SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether private conversation between Parliamentarians was tapped in Chandigarh as reported in the Sunday Observer of 23rd October, 1988;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what corrective steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Department of Telecommunications has neither taped nor has received any request from State Government/Central Government for extending technical facilities for interception of telephone calls in Chandigarh, between Parliamentarians.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

New telephone connections

2948. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to provide new telephone connections in the country during August, September, and October last, if so, what was the number of new telephone connections provided during this period State-wise; and

(b) what was the number of electronic exchange lines commissioned during the above period and the number of proposed new connections during the current financial Year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. The details of new telephone connections provided during August to September, 1988 State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(b) The total number of Electronic Exchange lines commissioned during August to September, 1988 are around 12,000 and the total number of new connections proposed to be provided during the current financial year are around 4 lakhs.

Statement

	Name of State/UT.	Telephone connection provided during Aug. 1988 to Oct. 1988
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3693
2.	Assam	500
3.	Bihar	1079
4.	Gujarat	2434
5.	Haryana	889
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	442
7.	Himachal Pradesh	464
8.	Karnataka	3202
9.	Kerala	2307
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2280
11.	Maharashtra	13850
12.	Arunachal Pradesh (NE)	104
13.	Manipur (NE)	126
14.	Meghalaya (NE)	41
15.	Nagaland (NE)	10
16.	Mizoram (NE)	8
17.	Tripura (NE)	80
18.	Orissa	1029
19.	Punjab	1877
20.	Rajasthan	1808
21.	Tamil Nadu	3500
22.	Uttar Pradesh	930
23.	West Bengal	1083
24.	Sikkim	10
25.	Goa	92
26.	Delhi (U.T)	3633

Decline in the Hydel-Thermal mix

2949. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steady decline in the hydel-thermal mix of the country's power supplies is causing concern to the experts in the power sector;

(b) if so, whether hydel-thermal mix stood at 51.49 in 1962-63 and it went down to 40.60 at the end of Fifth Plan at the end of the Seventh Plan; and

(c) if so, to what extent it has been declining from 1962 onwards and what are the reasons therefor and what steps are being taken to reverse the trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c) The hydel-thermal mix in the country by the end of each five year plan period and that anticipated by the end of the current five year plan period is as given below:—

End of Five Year Plan	Hydel-Thermal Mix (%)	
	Hydel(%)	Thermal including Nuclear(%)
1st Plan (1956)	35	65
2nd Plan (1961)	41	59
3rd Plan (1966)	46	54
Annual Plans (1969)	46	54
4th Plan (1974)	42	58
5th Plan (1979)	41	59
Annual Plan (1980)	40	60
6th Plan (1985)	34	66
7th Plan (1990) (estimated)	30	70

The development of hydro power potential is dependent on various technical and economic factors including resolution of inter-State disputes regarding sharing of water resources, environmental considerations, rehabilitation of oustees, difficult terrains, longer lead time required for investigation of hydroelectric schemes and longer gestation period. However, to strengthen the development of hydro potential, a number of hydroelectric power projects have been proposed for construction in the Central and State Sectors for benefit in the Eigth Plan. External assistance isc also proposed to be availed of for hydro power development in the country.

New telephone connection

2950. SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) the number of new telephone connections given during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) such figures separately for four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta;

(c) the number of applications for telephone connections on the waiting lists;

(d) the details of plans under way to

set up more telephone exchanges and increasing the capacity of the existing exchanges;

(e) whether there are any special plans to expand the telephone net work in hilly and backward areas; and

(f) by when the waiting lists are expected to be covered by allotting new telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of new telephone connections given during the last three years, is as under:

During	Connections given
1. 1985-86 . .	2,67,362
2. 1986-87 . .	3,24,151
3. 1987-88 . .	3,13,078

(b) The figures for the four metropo-litan cities are given as under:

During	Bombay	Madras	Delhi	Calcutta
1985-86	42,983	11,022	33,498	8,967
1986-87	44,939	11,642	51,523	5,756
1987-88	45,026	9,000	51,616	8,474

(c) The number of applications for telephone connections on waiting lists are given as under:

Year ending on	Waiting List
1. 31-3-1986 . .	9,85,685
2. 31-3-1987	11,24,574
3. 31-3-1988	12,63,524

Year end on	Bombay	Madras	Delhi	Calcutta
31-3-86	1,84,557	31,270	1,54,721	28,097
31-3-87	2,02,054	39,806	1,70,661	32,843
31-3-88	2,10,646	45,998	1,87826	39,711

(d) During the year 1988-89 it is proposed to add about 750 new telephone exchanges besides expansion of various existing telephone exchanges. The net increase in the telephone switching capacity is expected to be about 5 Lakhs.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The objectives of the Seventh Plan to clear the waiting list is as under:—

Unit /Type	Meeting average telephone dem and for the period registered upto
Telephone Districts	
1. Metro Distts.	30-9-1986
2. Major Distts.	30-9-1986
3. Minor Distts.	1-4-1987
Telecommunications Circles	
1. MAX I (large size Exchanges)	1-4-1987
2. MAX II (Medium size exchanges)	1-4-1988
3. MAX III (Small) & Manual exchanges	1-4-1990

The remaining waiting list shall be cleared progressively during the Eighth Plan period.

Losses suffered by NPCC

2951. SHRI SHANKARRAO NARAYANRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Projects Construction Corporation has been running into losses for sometime past;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chairman NPCC who was due to retire has been granted extension of service despite the losses in the Corporation; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take to minimise the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) Over the last ten years, the National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) has been earning profits, excepting for 1985-86 and 1986-87.

(b) and (c) The Chairman & Managing Director, NPCC had been granted extension of term for one year from 27.1.1988 keeping in view his performance in toning up the functioning of the Corporation. Latest projections indicate that the Corporation has not incurred losses during 1987-88.

आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव और जे० बी० कृपलानी के सम्मान में स्मारक डाक-टिकट

2952. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय:** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महान स्वतंत्रता सेनानी और देश भक्त आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव तथा आचार्य जे० बी० कृपलानी, जिनके जन्म शताब्दी समारोह इस वर्ष शुरू हो रहे हैं, के सम्मान में स्मारक डाक-टिकट जारी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरधर गोमांगो) : (क) और (ख) इन दोनों विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों पर 1989 के दौरान डाक-टिकट जारी करने का अंतरिम प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Overcharging on Decadron Formulations

2953. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when were the prices of Decadron formulations fixed under DPCO, 1987 and what was the price fixed for each pack;

(b) what is the current approved price for each pack and whether it is a fact that this company is overcharging the price;

(c) what is the price being overcharged per pack and what was the production of each pack during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) what action has been taken against the company for overcharging the price?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d) The required details to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

..Installation of Photovoltaic Lighting system in Bihar

2954. SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA JAYAWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had given sanction for the installation of solar photovoltaic powered lighting system at Gaya and Bodhgaya in the State of Bihar in the month of January, 1985;

(b) whether Government also received complaints on 22nd April, 1985, 20th December, 1985, 15th May 1986, 25th October, 1987 and 15th September, 1988 in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) A request had been received from the Council for Renovation of Indian Cultural Heritage for installation of solar photovoltaic powered lighting system at Gaya and Bodhgaya. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources had advised the State Government's Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency (BREDA) to assess the requirement of photovoltaic lighting systems in consultation with the Council taking into account the status of electrification in Gaya & Bodhgaya and then send a proposal for consideration. A reminder has also been received recently from the Council for Renovation of Indian Cultural Heritage and it has been taken up with BREDA.

Theft of Electricity in Sagarpur and Dabri Extension

2955. SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing incidence of theft of electricity in the I. J. and Mohan blocks of Sagarpur and Dabri Extension in Delhi with the collusion of the DESU staff;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what is the number of persons having unauthorised electricity connections against whom cases have been registered, block-wise; and

(d) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by Government to discourage theft of electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b) Theft of electricity in areas under question has come to the notice of DESU. However, no specific case|complaint about connivance of DESU staff in the act of committing power theft have come to the notice of DESU.

(c) 85 cases of theft of power pertaining to the areas in question have been got registered with the police.

(d) Measures being taken to contain the menace of theft of power by DESU include intensifying surprise raids, associating CBI for joint raids in areas where large scale pilferage|theft of energy is suspected and strengthening transmission and distribution system and other organisational inputs.

Import of power generation equipments

2956. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to import power generation equipments during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, what are the details of countries from which power generation equipments will be imported;

(c) whether the import of power generation equipments will have any adverse effect on the indigenous manufacturers; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and what steps Government propose to take to save the indigenous power equipment manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d) The Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. However, primary reliance in the matter of supply of plant and equipment for power development programmes continues to be placed on the indigenous manufacturers. Imports are resorted to only selectively and on merits, depending on the totality of the circumstances, and the interests of indigenous manufacturers of lower generation equipment are kept in view.

Grim power situation

2957. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a study conducted by the Confederation of Engineering Industry, it has been revealed that the country's power situation during 1987-88 was grim as generation was far behind;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) what is the target of power generation fixed during the Seventh Plan period; and

(d) whether the same has since been achieved if not, what are the reasons therefor and what further steps are proposed to be taken by Government to boost the power generation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The power supply position in the country during 1987-88 was as under:—

Requirement	210993 MU
Availability	187976 MU
Shortage	23017 MU
per cent Shortage	10.9 per cent

Confederation of Engineering Industry have also indicated a shortage of 10.9 per cent.

(b) The measures being taken to improve the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new generation capacity, implemention of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reducing transmission and distribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.

(c) During the Seventh Plan period the target of additional capacity for power generation has been fixed as 22245 MW.

(d) During the first three years of the Seventh Plan i.e. upto 1987-88 a capacity of 11828.94 MW has been commissioned. Various measures have been taken to obviate delays in completion of power projects which include extensive monitoring of the projects, expediting supply of equipments and materials, visit to projects site by Senior Officers of the Government and Central Electricity Authority to identify and over come the constraints. The need for effective project management has also been emphasised on the State Authorities. With these measures, it is expected that the targets fixed for the Seventh Plan will be fully achieved.

Telephone link from Balia District Headquarters

2958. SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to provide a telephone link

between Balia District (Headquarter) Uttar Pradesh and Beethra Road town when a link between Balia and Nawanagar exist and only 12 Km. are required to be covered;

(b) if so, by when telephone link between Balia District Headquarter (Uttar Pradesh) and Beethra Road town is likely to be provided; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal to provide a telephone link between Balia and Beethra Road.

(c) As per Department policy Beethra Road 50 lines small automatic exchange is rightly parented to Rasra and Maunathbhanjan trunk exchanges.

Production and import of Oxytetracycline by M|s. Pfizer

2959. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) who are the major purchasers of Oxytetracycline, Tetracycline, Doxycycline and Erythromycine from IDPL and what is the notified price of each drug;

(b) what is the price at which each drug is being sold by IDPL and what was the production of each drug during the last three years, yearwise;

(c) whether it is a fact that IDPL is selling Oxytetracycline and Tetracycline at a price lower than notified price;

(d) if so, at what price;

(e) what quantity of Oxytetracycline was sold to M|s. Pfizer yearwise alongwith the price;

(f) whether it is a fact that M|s. Pfizer produced imported Oxytetracycline; and

(g) if so, the quantity and price of procurement during the last three years, yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (g) The information to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Assessment of amount on veterinary products of M|s. Pfizer

2960. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that veterinary products based on the scheduled drugs are under price control under DPCO, 1987;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they were under price control under DPCO, 1979;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that special team have not assessed the amount due from pfizer in respect of veterinary production based on Oxytetracycline; and

(d) if so, what are the details of amount worked out on this?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The information to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Non-payment of salaries to the ad-hoc employees

2961. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some junior stenographers were appointed on *ad-hoc* basis on the 22nd July, 1987 in the office of the Registrar, Company Affairs, Jullundur and remained in service upto 22nd August, 1988;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have not been paid their salaries so far from March to August, 1988 along with some L.D.Cs (ad-hoc), who have also not been paid their salaries from March to June, 1988, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that one of the junior stenographers had to resign for not getting salary; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to re-appoint the Junior Stenographer after releasing the salaries for the period from March to August, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) One junior stenographer was appointed on *ad-hoc* basis on 22nd July, 1987 in the office of Registrar of Companies, Jullundur, and was retained upto 22nd August, 1988 with four breaks.

(b) The salary of the junior stenographer could not be paid from March, to August, 1988 due to certain technical objections. The bill has since been passed for payment. The salary of no other employee is outstanding.

(c) The junior stenographer has mentioned domestic causes as the reason for her resignation.

(d) The post has been duly filled up on regular basis by an incumbent nominated by Staff Selection Commission.

Refixed prices of combination of Rifampicin

2962. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the price fixed for different packs of combination of INH with Rifampicin based finished medicines on the reduced prices of these drugs and reduced mark up as allowed under DPCO, 1987;

(b) when was the prices fixed and whether the same have been implemented;

(c) if so, at what prices these combination are being sold at present; and

(d) what was the bulk drug price taken of each and at what mark up each price of finished medicine was fixed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). Under the provisions of DPCO, 1987, prices of different packs of combinations of INH with Rifampicin were fixed taking into account the reduced price of Rifampicin bulk drug at the rate of Rs. 2500 kg. with 75 per cent MAPE. The required details to the extent available are given in attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the formulation	Pack sze	Ceiling price fixed (Rs.)
1.	Rifampicin and Isoniazid Capsule (450mg+300mg)	3's	7.67
2.	Rifampicin and Isoniazid Capsule (450mg+300mg)	4's	10.24
3.	Rifamipicin and Isoniazid Capsule (450mg+300mg)	10's	25.57

Sector-wise distribution of power from central power stations

2963. SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to supply power directly from the central power stations to core sectors like steel, fertilizers etc.;

(b) if so, whether any plans have been drawn up in this regard;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) how much power is proposed to be made available from the central power stations and what is its break-up sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d) The question of reserving a portion of the electricity generated at Central Power Stations for supply to Central Public Sector Undertakings, primarily in the core sector, was referred to a Committee consisting, *inter alia* of representatives from the concerned Organisations, including the State Electricity Boards. The Committee have submitted their report but no decisions have yet been taken on the Committee's recommendations.

Waiting lists for telephone connections in Andhra Pradesh

2964. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list at present for telephone connections at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Guntur, Tirupati, Warangal, Kakinada, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Eluru and Tenali in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of persons on the waiting lists at present in Andhra Pradesh, both in urban and rural areas separately; and

(c) what is the target date to meet the above demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of persons on the waiting list as on 31-10-1988 is given as under:—

1	2
1. Hyderabad	37578
2. Visakhapatnam	2352
3. Vijayawada	5539
4. Guntur	893
5. Tirupati	569
6. Warangal	706
7. Kurnool	6607
8. Cuddapah	228
9. Eluru	169
10. Tenali	107
11. Kakinada	595

(b) the number of persons on the waiting lists as on 31-10-1988 in Urban and Rural areas of Andhra Pradesh are given as under:—

Urban areas	60572
Rural areas	2740

(c) The Seventh Plan objective is to provide telephone connections by 31-3-1990 for an average telephone demand registered upto the period as mentioned below:

1. For Hyderabad-Main Exchanges (MAX I) 30.9.1986
2. For the remaining nine exchanges in Andhra Pradesh (All MAX-I) 1.4.1987
3. For Tirupati Main Exchange (MAX II) 1.4.1988

The remaining waiting list will be cleared progressively during the Eighth Plan period.

Black listing of foreign companies

2965. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign company was blacklisted by his Ministry on the Department of Telecommunications in 1987 and 1988 if so, its name, date when it was blacklisted and reasons therefor;

(b) whether the order for blacklisting was revoked later on and if so, on what date and what are the reasons for revocation;

(c) whether dealings with the blacklisted firms are forbidden following issue of blacklisting order; and

(d) whether dealings with subsidiaries or production companies of blacklisted foreign export firm are allowed by Government, especially when the product to be purchased is the same which leads to blacklisting of the foreign company earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Business dealings with M|s. Lucky Gold Star International Corporation and its subsidiaries M|s. Gold Star Cable Company and M|s. Kukje Electric Wire Company, Korea were banned on 16-6-87 on account of certain irregularities observed in the one of their tender proposals invited by Department of Telecommunications.

(b) On receipt of representations dated 22-2-88 and 6.4.88 from the affected company regretting the mistakes committed by them, it was decided to revoke the ban on other items of the bid except the disputed item.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Faulty telephones in Indore Telephone District

2966. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of complaints regarding faulty telephone, have been increasing in Indore Telephone District of late;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for larger number of complaints and delayed response to them by department; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Redressal of telephone complaints on holidays

2967. SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in all the telephone exchanges of the country, the supervisory staff such as Junior Engineers, Assistant Engineers and above do not attend offices on Saturdays, Sundays and other holidays resulting in large number of telephone complaints of the subscribers remain unattended particularly those requiring field visits:

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; particularly when the telephone is an essential service; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure redressal of telephones complaints on Saturdays, Sundays, Gazetted Holidays and after office hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. The offices of DEs, SDOs, AEs, JEs and Supervisory staff who are in charge of exchanges DTO|CTOs etc. work six days a week. Further, there are instructions that required compliment of staff should be posted on holidays|weekly off days to handle the anticipated traffic.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Telephone network in developed countries

2968. SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in a number of developed countries the local telephone calls are not charged;

(b) whether Government have made attempts to bring out the salient features of the telephone network obtaining in such countries; if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) what are the details/features of such services, that have been provided or are proposed to be provided to the subscribers in this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) In most countries local calls in Multi-Exchange areas are charged.

(b) The facilities as well as the grade and features of the net work vary from country to country. It is the endeavour of this Government to continuously upgrade telecom. services in the country and introduce as many facilities as possible.

(c) Some of the advanced features that are being offered to subscribers in India are:—

(1) Subscriber Trunk Dialling (National and International).

(2) Speed Trunk Service.

(3) FAX (Fascimile Service)

(4) Low Speed Data Communication Service.

(5) Mobile Radio Telephone Service, etc.

Urjagram Projects in Andhra Pradesh

2969. SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the villages selected in Andhra Pradesh to establish Urjagram Projects; and

(b) what are the details of the projects completed so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Urjagram projects have been approved for implementation in the following villages:

S. No.	Village	District
1.	Kothasathram	Nellore
2.	Chandanagar	Ranga Reddy
3.	Timmapuram	Visakhapatnam
4.	Shuddabhavi Thanda	Nalgonda
5.	Madhavapally	Nizamabad
6.	Gollapally	Medak

Urjagram projects are planned for the following villages :

1.	Polimerapalli	Cuddapah
2.	Pamanji	Nellore
3.	Musalayyavari Palem	Chittoor
4.	Illapur	Warangal

(b) Urjagram projects comprising a mix of various non-conventional energy devices and systems such as improved chulhas, solar cookers, biogas plants, windpumps, solar photovoltaic lighting units, solar photovoltaic television sets, etc. have been completed in the following villages in the State:

1. Khanamet Chandanagar Ranga Reddy.
2. Gopannapalli Ranga Reddy
3. Salojipally Medkas;

Overcharging by IDPL and HAL

2970. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD TRIPATHI :

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1403 given in the Rajya Sabha on 21st November, 1988 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IDPL and HAL made huge unintended benefits;

(b) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry has initiated the proceedings of recovery;

(c) what are names of drugs on which IDPL overcharged;

(d) whether his Ministry issued any notices to these companies under provisions of 7(2) of DPCO, 1979;

(e) if so, what are the details thereof;

(f) whether his Ministry has worked out the overcharging; and

(g) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (g) It has been decided to drop proceedings under para 7(2) of DPCO, 1979 in respect of M/s. IDPL and HAL.

Data submitted by M|s. Cyanamide

2971. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the data submitted by M/s. Cyanamide in respect of production, procurement and consumption of various Tetracyclines in the formulations on a year to year basis;

(b) what are the records verified by the Team; and

(c) what was the sales turn over of each from the date of litigation upto 31st December, 1983 taken for calculation along with the rate?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) The details of production, sales turn over etc. of formulations are quite voluminous. The time and efforts required for collection of these details will not be in commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. The amount were assessed after verifying the necessary records of the company.

Verification of purchase invoices

2972. SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of drugs where purchase invoices were verified while fixing the prices of finished medicines from 1st January, 1988 to 30th September, 1988;

(b) what are the notified prices of each of those drugs and what was the purchase price found; and

(c) on what basis the prices of finished medicines were fixed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO). (a) to (c) The prices of finished medicines are fixed under the provisions of DPCO, 1987, after verification of purchase invoices, wherever found necessary. Generally the notified prices of the bulk drug(s) are considered, whenever the formulations contain a price controlled bulk drug.

Survey report on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry

2973. SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry engaged R.F. Ferguson and Company for carrying on the survey of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry;

(b) if so, when they were engaged and what were the terms and details of tasks assigned to them;

(c) whether the survey report has been submitted to Government;

(d) if so, when and what are the findings thereof; and

(e) when the report will be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They were engaged in July, 1986 for conducting a study for estimating the demand of bulk drugs by the year 2000 A.D.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The report has projected demand for the major bulk drugs by 2000 A.D.

(e) The report is not required to be placed on the Table of the House.

Production of Vitamins by B1 and by B2

2974. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IDPL is the only producer of Vitamin B1 and Vitamin B2 in the organised sector;

(b) what is the licensed and installed capacity of each drug of IDPL;

(c) what was the total demand placed with IDPL of these two drugs during the last three years, year-wise and what was the supply made by IDPL each year;

(d) what was the production of these drugs during the last three years, year-wise;

(e) whether it is a fact that the production falls short of requirement and IDPL is tieing the sales of these two drugs with other drugs;

(f) whether it is also a fact that IDPL has imported these drugs; and

(g) if so, the quantity imported during the last two years, year-wise alongwith the price of import?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (g) A statement giving the requisite information it attached. (*See* Appendix CXLVIII, Annexure No. 127)

New telephone connections

2975. SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimates regarding the requirements of new telephone connections in the country in the Seventh Plan period and the Eighth Plan period have been made;

(b) if so, what are the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the present production line will be able to meet the future requirements of new telephone connections; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, what are the new proposals for boosting up the production of telephones, establishing the new telephone exchanges and expanding the capacity of the present telephone exchanges in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The requisite information is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Action has already been initiated to increase the production of equipments indigenously to meet the estimated requirements. Proposal commensurate with approved outlay of 7th Plan have been drawn for providing new connections. Similarly for the 8th plan period draft plan has been formulated for providing 50 lakh direct exchange lines. (DELs).

Statement

Statewise requirement of new telephone connections in the country during Seventh and Eighth Plan period are :

All figures in lakhs

Name of the State	Seventh Plan	Eighth Plan
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1.73	3.53
Assam	0.12	0.21
Bihar	0.25	0.39
Gujarat	2.16	4.27
Haryana	0.46	0.89
Himachal Pradesh	0.12	0.26
Jammu & Kashmir	0.13	0.24
Karnataka	1.67	3.38
Kerala	1.59	3.35
Madhya Pradesh	0.72	1.37
Maharashtra	60.2	11.85
North Eastern	0.08	0.13
Orissa	0.19	0.35

1	2	3
Punjab	1.00	1.90
Rajasthan	0.82	1.62
Tamil Nadu	2.01	3.80
Uttar Pradesh	0.90	1.64
West Bengal	0.73	1.20
Delhi (UT)	3.15	6.45
Total	23.85	46.83

Developing new Windmills

2976. D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL) at Bangalore has designed and developed innovative windmills;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the proposed windmills;

(c) the States in which these windmills would be set up; and

(d) to what extent the conservation of energy through windmills will be useful?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) National Aeronautical Laboratory at Bangalore have designed and developed a water pumping windmill called "Samira" suitable for shallow water pumping in high wind areas. The windmill has a 7.5 m three bladed metal rotor with an auxiliary airfoil-sum-spoiler. Its rated discharge is about 20 cubic metre at a wind speed 25 kmph through a 2 HP centrifugal pump.

(c) A project for field trial involving 15 Samira windmills has been taken up by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, 10 in Andhra Pradesh and 5 in Orissa.

(d) It is estimated that on an average a water pumping windmill can save about 1.28 tonnes of diesel or 2000 kwh of electricity annually under favourable wind and site conditions.

Pending power projects of Madhya Pradesh

2977. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI:
THAKUR JAGATPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the power projects of Madhya Pradesh which are pending for approval by the Central Government as on the 31st October, 1988; and

(b) what are the reasons for the delay in their approval by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b) The details of power projects of Madhya Pradesh which are pending for approval and reasons therefor are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Installed capacity (MW)	Reasons for pending clearance/investment approval
1	2	3	4
	Thermal		
1	Sanjay Gandhi (Birsinghpur) Extension	2-210-420	Techno-economic clearance of the Central Electricity Authourity (CEA) was given on 10-10-88 subject to fulfilment of following conditions :— (1) Linkage of coal for benefits during 8th Plan period.

1	2	3	4
			(2) Clearance of project from environment & forest angles. (3) Tie-up of power evacuation aspects by MPEB in consultation with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA).
2	Bandhav (Joint project of M.P. and Gujarat)	4×500=2000	Project authorities have to obtain :- (a) Coal linkage and clearances; (b) from Environmental & forest angles; and (c) from Civil Aviation angle.
3	Mand (Joint project of M.P. & Gujarat)	2×210=420	Clearances awaited for : (a) for coal linkage ; (b) from Environmental and forest angles; (c) from civil Aviation angle ; and (d) for water availability.
4	Amarkantak Extension	1×120=120	Clearances awaited for: (a) for coal linkage ; (b) from environment angle ; (c) for water availability ; (d) from National Airports Authority. (e) Section 29 of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.
5	Gwalior GT combined cycle power station	3×100 (GT)+ 1×150 (ST) =450	Clearances awaited : (a) for gas availability ; (b) from environment angle ; (c) from National Airports Authority ; (d) for water availability ; and (e) Under Section 29 of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.
6	Jhabua GT combined cycle power station	3×100 (GT) +1×150 (ST) =450	Clearance awaited : (a) for gas availability ; (b) from environment angle ; (c) from National Airports Authority ; (d) for water availability ; and

1	2	3	4
			(e) Section 29 of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.
7	Rajgarh GT combined cycle power station	3×100 (GT) +1×150 (ST) =450	Do.
8	Guna GT combined cycle power station	3×100 (GT) +1×150 (ST) =450	Do.
Hydro			
9	Narmada Sagar	8×125=1000	Technical Advisory Committee approval for revised cost is awaited.
10	Rajghat (Joint project of M.P. and U.P.)	3×15=45	E&F clearance is awaited.
11	Maheshwar	8×40=320	Project report is incomplete. State has been requested to furnish detailed chapters on power potential, civil design, construction programme etc. Environment clearance is also pending.
12	Mahanadi Reservoir	4×2.5=10	Replies to comments on hydrology planning aspects are awaited from project authorities.
13	Kolar	2× .5+ 1×0.5=3.5	Project authorities have been requested to review hydrology planning aspects and installed capacity. Reply is awaited.

M. P. Petrochemical projects

2978. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI:
THAKUR JAGATPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plans to set up any petro-chemical projects in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether there will be any foreign collaboration involved; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) M/s. Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) have submitted a proposal to the Government for implementing a Gas Separation and Petro-chemical project at Bijaipur. The first stage clearance has been given and GAIL have been asked to prepare a project feasibility report.

(c) and (d) Do not arise at this stage.

गाजियाबाद में उपभोक्ताओं को एल पी जी की समय पर सप्लाई किये जाने की व्यवस्था

2979. कुमारी सुशीला तिरिया : क्या पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार गाजियाबाद क्षेत्र में रहने वाले इंडेन के डीलरों के ऐसे उपभोक्ताओं को जिनके पास केवल एक सिलेण्डर है, और जिन्हें गैस सिलेन्डरों के लिए सर्दी के मौसम में दो से चार सप्ताहों तक या इससे भी अधिक समय तक इंतजार करना पड़ता है पेश आ रही

अत्याधिक कठिनाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या-क्या सुविधायें देने का विचार रखती है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार सामान्यतया इडेन के ऐसे डीलरों और विशेषतया हिन्डन गैस सर्विस को जो जानबूझकर सप्लाई में देरी करते है, कोई निदेश जारी करने का विचार रखती है ?

पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब्रह्म दत्त) : (क) और (ख) वितरकों को अनुदेश है कि नया कनैक्शन जारी करते समय या जब कभी उपभोक्ता चाहे, उन्हें दो सिलंडर (डबल बाटलिंग कनैक्शन) जारी किए जायें । तथापि जब पी० जी० की सप्लाई में बैकलाग होता है या उत्पाद संबंधी रुकावटें होती है तो स्थिति के सामान्य होने तक दो सिलिंडर (डी० बी० सी० के नये) कनैक्शन देना अस्थायी रूप से रोक दिया जाता है ।

Under estimation of amounts on Baralgon Ketone

2980. DR. BAPU KALDATE:

SHRI JAGESH DESAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 4593 given in the Rajya Sabha on 5th September, 1988 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of Rs. 8019 per kg. for Baralgon Ketone was the price indicated in the data submitted by the company in 1977/78;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the national price of Baralgon Ketone allowed in the formulations in 1970-71 was Rs. 24,735.58 per kg. as affirmed in the affidavits by his Ministry in the court;

(c) whether it is a fact that BICP also confirmed this position; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to correct the under estimation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d) The information to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Promotion quota in the Department of Telecommunications

2981. SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHA-KRISHNA:

SHRI L. NARSINGH NAIK:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications is aware of the Order dated 7th February, 1986 regarding holding of DPC meetings and resorting to direct recruitment in Government services strictly according to the prescribed quota as provided in the respective recruitment rules;

(b) if so, whether the principal laid down in the above order is being implemented in case of recruitment of its group 'A' employees;

(c) whether the Department of Telecommunications has already recruited/ initiated action for recruitment from outside against the vacancies for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988 and whereas the quota for the promotees is yet to be filled up through DPC; and

(d) if so, how the Department propose to fill up the promotion quota and whether any time schedule for holding meetings of DPCs has been formulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Telecommunications is holding DPC for promotion in accordance with the recruitment rules and the direct recruitment is also made strictly in accordance with the prescribed quota as provided in the recruitment rules and in confirmity with the order dated 7th February, 1986.

(b) The recruitment to Indian Telecommmunication Service Group 'A' post is made strictly in accordance with the order quoted above.

(c) and (d) The action for outside recruitment against the vacancies for the year 1986, 1987 and 1988 has already been initiated and the DPC for promotion against 1986 vacancies has been held.

A proposal for holding a review DPC for promotion from TES Group 'B' to ITS Group 'A' has also been sent to the Union Public Service Commission in June, 1988. The proposal for holding DPC for the vacancies of 1987 and 1988 being processed and on receipt of the minutes of the Review DPC from Union Public Service Commission, the proposal for holding DPC for promotion for the year 1987 and 1988 will be sent to the Union Public Service Commission.

Setting up of wind based pumping system in AP

2982. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY:

SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR REHMAN:

..Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals for setting up of wind based pumping systems in drought affected areas in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) The Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources has installed 248 windpumps in Andhra Pradesh under the National Windpump demonstration programme. 150 windpumps are under installation at different locations. Recently a field trial project for deepwell windpumping systems, particularly for drought-prone areas, has also been taken up in the State.

इलाहाबाद जिले में नये पेट्रोल पम्प और गैस एजेंसियों के खोले जाने संबंधी योजनाएं

2983. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय**: क्या **पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक** गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय इलाहाबाद जिले में नए पैट्रोल पम्प खोलने तथा नई गैस एजेंसियों के आवंटन की कुछ योजनायें विचाराधीन हैं, यदि हां, तो उनकी स्थानवार अगल-अगल कुल संख्या कितनी हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा अंतिम रूप से कब तक निर्णय ले लिए जाने की संभावना है ?

पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (**श्री ब्रह्म दत्त**) : (क) इलाहाबाद जिले मे पहले से ही उपलब्ध खदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों की सुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त 1987-88 तक की वार्षिक एल० पी० जी० और खुदरा विपणन योजनाओं तक इलाहाबाद शहर में 3 और एल० पी० जी० वितरण केन्द्र तथा इसी जिले के गुरपुर, शास्त्री ब्रिज संगम के पास), जगतपुर और अनुमान गंज बाजार में 4 और खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र (पट्रोल/डीजल) खोलने की तेल उद्योग की योजना है ।

(ख) वितरण केन्द्र/डीलरशिप को वास्तव में अलाट करने से पूर्व अनेक प्रकार की कार्यवाही करनी होती है इस लिए यह कहना संभव नही है कि कब तक ये उपर्युक्त वितरण केन्द्रों/डीलरशिपों का आवंटन हो जाएगा ।

Installatoin of Catalytic refromer

2984. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion/proposal regarding instal-

lation of a 'Catalytic Reformer' to manufacture gasoline; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and by when and where the project is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b) IOC have submitted two proposals for installing Catalytic Reformer each at their Digboi and Barauni refineries having capacity of 70,000 TPA and 2,50,000 TPA respectively, in pursuance of the government directives to reduce the lead content in the gasoline as well as to meet the future demand of gasoline. The preliminary estimates show that Catalytic reformers at Digboi and Barauni refineries are expected to cost about Rs. 30.50 crores and Rs. 79.29 crores respectively. The projects are likely to take about 42 months for mechanical completion from the date of investment decision.

LPG Dealership in Andhra Pradesh

2985. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dealerships/agencies for LPG petrol pumps and kerosene of Indian Oil Corporation and other oil companies allotted during the period from January, 1986 to June 31, 1988 under the reserved and general categories in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the number of agencies and dealerships allotted to Scheduled Castes/Tribes during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) The number of LPG distributorships, (Petrol/diesel) retail outlet dealerships and SKO-LDO agencies allotted by the oil companies during the period from January, 1986 to June, 1988 in Andhra Pradesh are indicated below:

	Reserved categories	Open/General category	Total
LPG ditributorship	25	10	35
(Petrol/Diesel) Retail outlet dealerships	42	40	82
SKO-LDO agencies	5	4	9

(b) The number allotted to members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during the above period is indicated as follows:

LPG distributorships . .	9
Petrol/diesel Retail outlet dealerships	23
SKO-LDO agencies . .	5

Pending application for LPG connections

2986. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for LPG connections are pending in Andhra Pradesh district-wise as on date;

(b) how many such applications are pending for more than two years, district-wise; and

(c) what are the expansion plans for LPG network in Tamil Nadu in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b) The information is given in the enclosed statement. (*See* below)

(c) New LPG connections are being released by the oil industry all over the country, including in Tamil Nadu in a phased manner under its annual programme for enrolment of customers, sub-

ject to augmentation in availability of LPG through its expanding distributorship network.

Statement

Name of the district	No. of pending applications	No. of applications pending over two years
1. Hyderabad	61,28	—
2 Ranga Reddi	4207	—
3. Warangal	702	—
4 Nizamabad	2,279	—
5. Medak	740	—
6 Adilabad	1030	—
7. Karimnagar	924	—
8. Anantapur	2729	—
9. Kurnool.	170	—
10. Visakhapatnam	4,003	—
11. Vizianagram	4,705	3,298
12. East Godavari	12,196	300
13. West Godavari	4,468	—
14. Krishna	6,414	—
15. Guntur	2,717	—
16. Prakasam	1,306	—
17. Nellore	2.870	—
18. Chittoor.	2834	—
19. Cuddapah	3,778	—
20. Nalgonda	2,275	—
21. Khammam	3,156	—
22. Mehabubnagar	650	—
23. Srikakulam	7,602	—
TOTAL :	77 883	3,598

Allotment of Petrol Pumps and LPG agencies

2987. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pump dealerships and gas agencies allotted during the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and so far in the current financial year, State-wise; and

(b) the names of persons to whom petrol pump dealerships and gas agencies have been allotted during these years State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) The required information is given in the Annexure (*See* Appendix CXLVIII, Annexure 128).

(b) The effort involved in compiling the particulars in respect of about 1600 location would not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be served.

Investment in Central Government Undertakings

2988. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) total investment made in the Central Government Undertakings located in Uttar Pradesh till September 30, 1988;

(b) the annual profit/loss account and also the number of employees working in these undertakings; and

(c) the details of the projects located in Uttar Pradesh wherein the Central Government propose to make new investment and by when these projects will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Total investment in terms of gross block in the Central Government Public Sector Undertakings in the State of Uttar Pradesh as on 31st March 1987 for which period only the information is available was Rs. 3913.96 crores.

(b) The annual profit/loss for 1986-87 by all the public sector enterprises with their registered offices located in Uttar Pradesh was Rs. 1412.30 crores. The number of employees working in all the public sector units located in U.P. was 1.29 lakhs on 31st March 1987.

(c) Details of new projects in U.P. for which outlay has been earmarked in the 7th Plan (1985—90) in the Central Industrial and Mineral Sector are given below:—

S. No.	Name of Public Sector Units/Projects & Location	Allocation envisaged in the 7th Plan (Rs. in crores)
1	IDPL, Rishikesh.	2.00
2	BHEL-Hydraulic compiling compressor, gas turbine & 500 MW governing component at Hardwar, Dry type transformer at Jhansi	2.00
3	Bharat Pumps & Compressor Ltd., Naini Cementing units, Nuclear Pumps, and pumps' DG sets.	8.82
4	Triveni Structurals Ltd., Allahabad.	1.40
5	HMT Ltd. Ranibagh watch Project	2.00

The Seventh Plan provides an overall investment of Rs. 757 crores in the on-going and new projects in the industrial and minerals sector in Uttar Pradesh.

Guidelines of Bureau of Public Enterprises on employment of displaced persons

2989. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises or any other related agency amending the terms for business, employment and other means of livelihood of displaced persons;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what are the reasons for not making public such amendments by Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises on the subject matter on 3rd Febuary 1986 is enclosed (*See* Appendix CXLVIII Annexure No 129).

(c) These guidelines were circulated to all concerned Ministries/Departments and Organisations.

Export of Cycles, Scooters and Cars

2990. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of scooters, cycles and cars exported during the last financial year alongwith the names of such countries;

(b) what are the corresponding figures of exports of these items for the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(c) what is the total amount of foreign exchanges earned during the last three financial years on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). According to provisional estimates, exports of motor cycles, scooters, cars, cycles and cycle parts (in value) during 1984-85 to 1987-88 have been as under:—

(Rupees in crores)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Passenger Cars	4.21	8.61	10.00	10.00
Motor Cycles & Scooters	2.50	2.88	7.50	7.00
Bicycle & Parts	44.35	40.60	55.00	69.00

These vehicles have been mainly exported to North America, EEC countries Middle East, Africa and Latin American countries

ONCB Plant in Himachal Pradesh

2991. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have permitted a private party to put up a plant for the manufacture of "Ortho Nitre Chloro Benzene' (ONCB) in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the project and by when it is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The Government have not issued a Letter of Intent to any private party for the manu-

facture of 'Ortho Nitro Chloro Benzene' (ONCB) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to increase production of newsprint

2992. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of newsprint in the country;

(b) what is the total production of newsprint during the last three years;

(c) what is the total quantum of newsprint imported during the same period; and

(d) what are the details thereof and what further steps have been taken by Government to increase the production of newsprint in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The total requirement of newsprint for the year 1988-89 is estimated at 6.21 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c) The production and imports of newsprint during the last three years is as follows:—

(In lakh tonnes)

Year	Production	Imports
1985-86 . . .	2.70	2 00
1986-87 . . .	2.85	1.97
1987-88 . . .	2 87	2.49

(d) The following steps have been taken to increase production of newsprint in the country:—

(i) The installed capacity of newsprint industry which was 75,000 tonnes per annum in 1979-80 has been stepped up to 3 lakh tonnes per annum by 1987-88.

(ii) A high rate of capacity utilisation of the installed capacity is being ensured.

(iii) An additional capacity of 4.44 lakh tonnes has been approved by way of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent.

(iv) Facilities have been extended to the existing paper mills to take up manufacture of newsprint, subject to certain conditions.

Common locational policy for MRTP/FERA and non MRTP/FERA companies

2993. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have announced a common locational policy for both MRTP/FERA companies and non-MRTP/FERA companies in the month of September, 1988; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delicensing of industries for MRTP/FERA Companies for locations in backward areas was previously subject, *inter alia*, to the condition that the industrial undertaking is not located within a radius of 100 Kms of a city having population of 25 lakhs, according to 1981 Census, while delicensing for non-MRTP/non-FERA Companies was subject to the condition that the undertaking should not fall within the standard urban area limits of a city having population of more than one million or within the municipal limits of a city with a population of more than 5 lakhs. Following the announcement of the new locational policy in the notification No. 629(E) dt. 30th June, 1988, it was decided in September, 1988 that the delicensing facilities will not be available to both MRTP/FERA and non-MRTP

non-FERA companies of the industrial undertaking is located within:—

(i) 50 Kms from the boundary of the standard urban area limits of any city having a population of more than 25 lakhs according to the 1981 Census; or

(ii) 30 Kms from the boundary of the standard urban area limits of any city having a population of more than 15 lakhs but less than 25 lakhs according to 1981 Census; or

(iii) 15 Kms. from the boundary of the standard urban area limits of any city having a population of more than 7.5 lakhs but less than 15 lakhs according to 1981 Census; or

(iv) the standard urban area or municipal limits of other cities and towns.

Clearance of colour TV picture tube project of Andhra Pradesh

2994 SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 595 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 1st August, 1988 and state:

(a) at what stage the proposal of Andhra Pradesh Government to set up a colour tube factory rests now;

(b) whether site has been selected for the purpose;

(c) what are the financial implications; and the production capacity of the project; and

(d) by when it will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The proposal of M|s. Andhra Pradesh Electronics Corporation Ltd. was examined in detail and rejected considering the overall assessment of the project. The rejection letter was issued to the Company on 14-10-1988.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Subsistence Allowance to ED employees

2995. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the relevant portion of the Bangalore Central Administrative Tribunal's judgement, regarding payment of subsistence allowance to ED employees under put off duty;

(b) the follow-up action taken thereon and State-wise number of employees to be so covered; and

(c) the number of categories of ED employees and the number of employees in category and what were their numbers as on 31st March, 1986, 31st March, 1987 and 31st March, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The relevant portion of the judgement is:

(i) "We strike down Rule 9(3) of the EDA's (Conduct and Service) 1964 Rules, as violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India. But notwithstanding the same, the Government of India is directed to re-examine the matter in its entirety, and frame a new set of Rules, providing for payment of Subsistence Allowance, with due regard to the unique nature of the EDA service and all other relevant matters, and make payment thereof to the applicants in conformity with those Rules. We grant a period of 4 months to the Government of India to frame the new set of Rules and 3 months thereafter to make payment to the applicants in conformity with those Rules".

(ii) "We direct the respondents concerned to ensure that reasonable opportunity is afforded at the earliest to the applicants in Set I of the applications, to engage a DA, to enable them to substantiate the defence, in the disciplinary proceedings, in progress against them."

(b) The Department has filed a Special Leave Petition on 26-10-88 before their Lordships in the Supreme Court of India against judgement of the CAT dated 15-7-88 and the matter is pending be-

fore the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The total number of employees which the Judgement of the Hon'ble CAT seeks to cover is around 2,98,320. The State-wise break up is given in the enclosed statement (*See* below)

(c) There were 19 categories of EDA employees prior to 14th December, 1987. With effect from 14th December, 1987, 10 categories of ED employees stand abolished and further recruitment to these 10 categories has been stopped. However, none of the incumbent of such posts has been discharged. They are being absorbed in other ED categories. The total number of ED employees as on 31st March, 1986, 31st March, 1987 and 31st March, 1988 was 2,99,042; 2,97,086; and 2,98,320 respectively. The break-up of these numbers in each category will be laid on the table of the House

Statement

State/Circle	No. of Employees to be covered by the Judgement of the CAT.
Andhra Pradesh	30,114
Bihar	19,809
Delhi	448
Gujarat	17,476
Haryana	4,304
Himachal Pradesh	6,060
Jammu & Kashmir	3,075
Karnataka	16,925
Kerala	12,387
Madhya Pradesh	22,981
Maharashtra	23,455
North Eastern	14,093
Orissa	18,091
Punjab	6,760
Rajasthan	16,144
Tamil Nadu	24,949
Uttar Pradesh	39,848
West Bengal	21,401
TOTAL	2,98,320

Recruitment of ED Employees

2996. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment ban exists in respect of ED employees if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether fresh appointments have been made to fill up the vacant posts of ED employees, if so, their number in each of the last three years, if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. The ED posts falling vacant due to promotion, retirement, death, resignation, dismissal, removal or deputation can now be filled up by Divisinonal Superintendents after reviewing the need for filling up of the posts.

(b) The appointments to ED posts where required were being made earlier with the prior approval of the Head of the Circle. As the appointments are made at the lower levels, no information is maintained at this end regarding number of appointments made.

Functioning of the Tirupati Telephone Exchange

2997. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present installed capacity, actual number of woking connections and present number of persons on the waiting list in different categories of Tirupati Telephone Exchange in Andhra Pradesh:

(b) by when the waiting lists are likely to be cleared; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the capacity of the said exchange, if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a)

The information is as under (as on 31-10-1988):

Installed Capacity 2300 working connection 2212 Waiting List:

OYT	—	11
Special	—	73
General	—	569
TOTAL		653

(b) The waiting list is likely to be cleared progressively during 1988-89 and 1989-90.

(c) Yes, Sir. During 1988-89, 700 lines are proposed to be added by conversion of 2300 Lines MAX-II Exchange into 3000 Line MAX-I Cross Bar Exchange, and its expansion by 500 Lines further (3000 to 3500) during 1989-90.

Import of Telephone Equipments

2998. SHRI BAIKUNTHA NATH SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the value of telephone equipments being imported during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to increase the indigenous production of Telecommunication equipment and to reduce the import; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Indian Telephone Industry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The value of telephone equipments imported during the last three years is:—

	(Rs. Crores)
1985-86	95.16
1986-87	116.46
1987-88	85.00 (estimated)

(b) and (c) the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Excessive Billing of Telephones

2999. DR. MOHD. HASHMI KIDWAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints have been received by the Government about excessives billing of telephones from January, 1987 till September 30, 1988; State-wise;

(b) how many of these complaints were found correct or genuine;

(c) what action has been taken against those who were found responsible for preparing such bills; and

(d) what are the details of corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d) The informations is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Generation of Solar Energy

3000. SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise quantum in Megawatts of solar energy being generated in the country at present; and

(b) the State-wise amount earmarked for this purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Solar Photovoltaic Systems installed in the country are expected to be generating 1.5 million Kwhr electrical energy and the Solar thermal Systems are expected to be generating|saving 242 Kwhr thermal energy per annum. In addition, 8 million units of electricity were generated in 1987-88 from wind farm projects with an installed capacity of 6 MW. Furthermore Biogas and Biomass generated|saved 4801 million Kwhr and Improved Chulhas saved over 3 million tonnes of fuel wood during 1987-88.

(b) The Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised by the Planning Commission.

Representations Against Price Fixation

3001. SHRI YALLA SESI BHUSHANA RAO:
DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3273 given in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd August, 1988 and state;

(a) whether it is a fact that drug companies filed representations against the prices fixed in 1980-81 only;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Supreme Court has upheld the fixation of prices and any revision based on review would have to be prospective in effect;

(c) if so, why and what is the justification for not assessing the amounts due after December, 1983 and who approved such proposition;

(d) whether his Ministry consulted Law Ministry on this issue;

(e) if so, what are the details;

(f) what was the terms of reference of the team which was set up for the purpose of assessing the overcharging;

(g) what are the details of records verified in respect of each drug of each company and what are the details of recommendations in each case; and

(h) by when the report of team will be made public?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The companies involved made representations against the prices fixed by the Government from time to time.

(b) The Supreme Court upheld the prices fixed by the Government.

(c) to (f) The decision to give a hearing to the companies concerned on their price revision application for prices after 31st December, 1983 was taken by the appropriate authority.

(g) and (h) The special team assessed the amounts after verifying necessary records of the companies concerned.

Import of Telecommunication Equipments

3002. SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is self sufficient in telephone and telecommunication equipments; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative the value of such equipments imported during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The value of the equipment imported during the last three years is:—

1985-86	Rs. 95.16 crores	F.O.B
1986-87	Rs. 116.46 „	F.O.B.
1987-88	Rs. 85.00 „	F.O.B. (estimated)

Marketing of Drugs without price Approval

3003. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3276 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd August, 1988, and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under DPCO, 1979 Gravol Tablets, Walavin Tablets, Carisoma Teblets, Iffbrium Tablets, Masse Cream and Delfen Cream were being marketed without price approval;

(b) what are the reasons that the concerned producers were not issued show cause notice for marketing these products without price approval;

(c) what were their prices under DPCO, 1979 and what are their present prices; and

(d) what is their sales turnover based on the latest available ORG?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) The required details to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Sales turnover is not monitored.

Sales turn over of Formulations

3004. SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3280 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd August, 1988 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Serial numbers 12 and 13 of Form-2 Serial Number 4(f) of Form-4 and Serial Number 5 of Form-6 contain details of number of packs sold and sales turn over of both scheduled and non-scheduled formulations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry is obtaining these forms;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not providing the details asked for sales turnover when the same are available;

(d) what are the details of sales turn over of Dilosyn, Banadryl, Evion, Berin, Celin, Glynase, Durabolin, Decadurabolin, Ildaman, Duadilan and Neosporin;

(e) how many of these products are exempted from price control and what are the basis of exemption;

(f) whether it is a fact that his Ministry received number of representations for inclusion of these products due to non-fulfilment of exclusion criteria; and

(g) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d) Under the provisions of DPCO, 1987, manufacturers are required to submit such information. However, sales turnover is not monitored.

(e) All the referred formulations are price decontrolled as per the provisions of DPCO, 1987.

(f) and (g) All representations received in this regard were forwarded to Kelkar Committee and the Supplementary report submitted by the committee is under examination.

Production and import of Dexamethasone

3005. DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the stage from which Dexamethasone and its salts are being manufactured in the country;

(b) since when these are being produced;

(c) what is the import content in the production of each Kg. of Dexamethasone;

(d) what was the price fixed for Dexamethasone and ite salts under DPCO, 1979 and what is the present price;

(e) what was the price at which the same were sold by the producers under DPCO, 1979;

(f) whether it is a fact that Dexamethasone and its salts are allowed for import;

(g) if so, the quantity imported during the last three years, year-wise along with CIF price per gram per year;

(h) whether his Ministry fixed prices of formulations based on these drugs;

(i) if so, when the price was fixed for each formulation; and

(j) what is the price at which each is being sold at present?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) Dexamethasone is being produced from intermediate stage since several years.

(c) Such details are not monitored by this Ministry.

(d) The prices fixed under DPCO, 1979 for Dexamethasone pure and Dexamethasone 21-phosphate are Rs. 51 30 and Rs. 55.10 per gram respectively. No prices have been fixed under DPCO, 1987.

(e) The prices maintained by M/s. Merand Ltd. under DPCO, 1979 (previously M/s. Merck Sharp and Dohme of India Ltd.) as per the stay granted by the Delhi High Court are Rs. 92.62 and Rs. 195.37 per gram for Dexamethasone pure and Dexamethasone 21-phosphate respectively.

(f) Names of drugs allowed for import are given in the Export-Import Policy, April 1988 to March, 1991 which was laid on the Table of the House.

(g) Details of imports of drugs such as quantity and CIF prices are published in the "Monthly Statistics for Foreign Trade in India", Vol. II, copies of which are available in the parliament Library.

(h) to (j) The prices of formulations based on Dexamethasone could not be fixed under DPCO, 1979 due to stay granted by the Delhi High Court.

DPE Amount due against M/s. Pfizer

3006. SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3286 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd August, 1988 and state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount due against M/s. Pfizer in DPEA has been calculated by the team after compiling details of products involved, their fixed prices, charged prices, production and recovery rate;

(b) what are the details of reduction of liability of this company; and

(c) what was the original liability?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The special team finalised the amount recoverable from M/s. Pfizer Ltd., after verifying the records of the company.

(b) The special team took into account the under charged prices by the company during the period April to November, 1981.

(c) The tentative amount assessed by the team was Rs. 99,07,731,00.

Determination of Amounts due under DPEA

3007. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 3292 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd August, 1988 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in respect of amounts due under the Drug Price Equalisation Account under para 7(2) neither any determination of amount nor any recovery has been carried out for the last two years;

(b) if so, what are the details of determination of amount and recovery made;

(c) what are the names of identified drugs, amount due in respect of each under para 7(2) of DPCO, 1979 and when was the last communication issued to the concerned company;

(d) whether it is a fact that his Ministry worked out amount due under para 7(2) from IDPL and HAL; and

(e) if so, what are the names of the drugs/formulations involved and the amount recovered from each upto 31st October, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) The tentative amounts recoverable from companies under Para 7(2) of DPCO, 1979 to the extent information is available, are given in the enclosed Statement. (*See* below) No amount has so far been recovered (except M/s. Fulford India Ltd.

who paid Rs. 50 lakhs as per the direction of the Supreme Court) as the parties have disputed the amount

(d) and (e) The proceedings under Para 7(2) of DPCO 1979 in respect of M/s. IDPL and M/s. HAL have been dropped.

Statement

Details of tentative amounts assessed under Para 7 (2) of DPCO, 1979

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Tentative amount assessed (Rs.)
	RIFAMPICIN	
1	Biochem Pharmaceuticals	34,27,875·95
2	Lyka Labs	57,56,747·72
3	Astra IDL Ltd.	24,10,758·96
4	Micro Labs	2,23,725·95
5	Themis Chemicals Ltd.	36,30,838·00
6	Alembic Chemicals Labs	38,72747·98
7	Bombay Drug House	1,73,061·00
8	Pharmed Pvt. Ltd.	68,00,776·80
9	Dolphin Labs	18,10,988.20
10	Albert David Ltd.	3,91,419·00
11	Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals Ind.	8799,326·50
12	Cadila Labs P. Ltd.	76,52,433·00
13	Sarabhai Chemicals	4,13,986·48
14	Lupin Labs	1,15,89,000·00
15	Ranbaxy Labs	47,77,652·40
16	Wallace Pharmaceuticals	2,82,071·00
17	Ethico Drug & Chemicals Mfg. Co.	1,40,97,889·00
	DIPHYRIDAMOL	
1	M/s. German Remiedies	59,95,039·00
	GENTAMYCIN	
1	M/s. Fulford I Ltd. (Court Case)	194·62 lacs
2	M/s. Biochem Pharma Ltd.	33·88 lacs
3	M/s. Lyka LabLtd	27·47 lacs

Monitoring the Drug Industry

3008. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3736 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 29th August, 1988 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CIF import prices of bulk drugs and drug intermediates and quantity imported are monitored by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these details are furnished by that Ministry to his Ministry on a year to year basis or as and when required;

(c) when these details are available with the Government, what are the reasons of taking stand that CIF prices are not available or monitored; and

(d) what are the details of aspects of drug industry which is being monitored and how many persons are engaged in this task?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d) Facts are being ascertained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Assessment of the Special Team

3009. SHRI YALLA SESI BHUSHANA RAO:

DR. G VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question 3732 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 29th August, 1988 and state:

(a) what was the experience of members of team in the matter of accounts, prices and administration of the price control order;

(b) what were the terms of reference of the committee and what presumptions the commitee made in arriving at the amounts due against each company;

(c) whether it is fact that amount due against each company cannot be arrived at without knowing the price charged for bulk drug|formulations and price notified fixed by the Government;

(d) whether it is a fact that special team has already spent time and made efforts to collect these details before arriving at the amount due in each case; and

(e) what are the details of approved prices, charged prices, production and recovery rate in each case of bulk drug and formulation involved in litigation

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d) The members of the special team are experienced officers and they assessed the amounts after verifying the records of the companies concerned.

(e) The details of prices, production of bulk drugs and formulations etc., are quite voluminous. The time and efforts required for collection of these details will not be in commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Assessment of Amount

3010. SHRI YALLA SESI BHUSHANA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3631 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 29th August, 1988 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in case of matters involving litigation like the present one, it is not possible to assess the amount overcharged without obtaining the details of stock, production, sales, prices charged and prices fixed by Government;

(b) if so, what are the details yearwise in respect of various packs of Baralgon, Avil, Lasix and Deonil;

(c) what is the price for Baralgon Ketone which was allowed in the formulation prices which were fixed/settled in 1971 and what is the notified price according to the team;

(d) what was the mark up taken on PAS formulations by M/s. Pfizer and what mark up was allowed;

(e) whether it is a fact that findings of the team are full of errors and omissions; and

(f) if so, when the entire matter will be investigated?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (d) to (f) The special team assessed the amounts after verifying the records of the companies concerned

(b) and (c) The details required in the question are voluminous. The time and efforts required for collection of these details will not be in commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Village Level Energy Programme

3011. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any village level energy programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to implement these programmes;

(d) whether Government have included the use of photovoltaic cells to meet the villages energy requirement; and

(e) if so, what are the achievements so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing urjagram projects in order to progressively make villages self-sufficient in energy. 67 urjagram projects have so far been implemented and 110 urjagram projects are under implementation in different parts of the country. The projects are being implemented in association with State nodal agencies through research institutions, industry, universities, voluntary agencies, etc.

(d) and (e) The Department is also implementing a nation-wide programme for the deployment of photovoltaic systems for meeting basic requirements of electric power in villages, including lighting, pumping for drinking water supply and micro irrigation, television/radio, battery charging, etc., 4354 villages/hamlets have been provided with street lights. 533 community lights and television sets, about 900 photovoltaic pumping systems and over 1000 domestic lighting units have been taken up for installation in different parts of the country. In addition, 93 photovoltaic lighting units have also been installed at Adult Education Centres in Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. A few photovoltaic powered TV transmitters, rural telephone exchanges and microwave repeater stations have also been set up. A few photovoltaic based power plants in the range of 1—7 KW have also been installed in rural areas

Rubber Industry

@3012. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rubber industry is facing any crisis at present;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to tide over the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

@Previously Unstarred Question 2941, transferred from the 1st December, 1988.

Setting up forest based and mineral based industries in Madhya Pradesh

3013. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI:
THAKUR JAGATPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great scope for setting up forest based and mineral based industries in the tribal and backward districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what incentives are being provided to attract industrialists to these areas;

(c) whether package of steps and incentives are provided in the currnt five year plan for the same; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMEMNT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) Industrialisation of a particular area including survey of potential areas for setting up certain types of industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. However, under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme which has continued upto 30-9-1988, the Central Government has supplemented the efforts of the States by providing subsidies and incentives for setting up industries in industrially backward districts/areas. In addition they are eligible for income-tax concession, concessional finance, priority in the grant of industrial licences etc. The details of the backward districts/areas in Madhya Pradesh and the facilities available to them are given in the Booklet "Incentitives for Industries in Backward Areas" copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

Introduction of new sophisticated exploration technique with basaltic rocks

3014. SHRI DAYANAND SAHAY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC proposes to introduce a new sophisticated exploration technique in geological features with basaltic rocks;

(b) if so, what are the unique features of this technique;

(c) what has made to do away with existing exploration technique;

(d) whether the ONGC proposes to take several other measures to upgrade its exploration technology; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This technique called as Transient Electro-magnetic Technique (TEM) will be carried out shortly in the Saurashtra areas for getting informations about the rock sequence underlying the thick basaltic layers. In this technique, an Electromagnetic field is created by turning on and off a square wave current of several hundred amperes through a grounded wire source, about 2 Km. in length. The resulting secondary electromagnetic field is measured at a distance of about 5-20 Km. from the source. The collected data is computer-processed and interpreted to obtain the subsurface information.

(c) The existing exploration technique will also continue to be used for exploration.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) ONGC propose to conduct Gama Ray Spectrometric surveys and Synthetic Aperture Radar Survey (SAR) in selected areas Experimentaly Shear Wave Seismic survey is already initiated in Gujarat.

टिहरी बांध परियोजना का डिजाईन

3015. **श्री राम जेठमलानी** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 15 नवम्बर, 1988 के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया

में "यू० एस० एस० आर० नोट कीन आन टिहरी प्रोजेक्ट" शीर्षक के अंतर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि विशेषज्ञों ने भी हाल ही में यह राय दी है कि टिहरी बांध परियोजना के डिजाइन को बदलना आवश्यक है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में विद्युत विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पनाथ राय) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Foreign collaborations for consumer industries

3016. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of industries which Government put in the category of consumer industries;

(b) how many foreign collaboration agreements have been sanctioned in these industries during the period from 1st April, 1985, till date; and

(c) in how many such deals foreign participation in equity, has also been permitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) The consumer goods industries cover a wide range of items both in the durable and non-durable sector. There is no specific list of industries maintained by the Government under this category for the purposes of foreign collaboration.

Government has approved 1024, 957 and 853 proposals for foreign collaboration during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively. Out of these 238 240 and 242 proposals involved equity participation by foreign companies in the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively. The details of approved foreign collaborations showing the names of Indian and foreign firms, item of manufacture and nature of foreign collaboration are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly news letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

Application of M|s. Garware Limited for grant of licence to manufacture polyester based X-ray film and Graphic Arts-film

3017. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:
SHRI T. R. BALU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1440 given in the Rajya Sabha on 21st November, 1988 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert committee was constituted in 1986 to study the claim of M|s. Garware that they had developed indigenous technology for the manufacture of polyester based X-ray film and Graphic Art film;

(b) if so, what were the terms of reference and who were the members of the Committee;

(c) what were the objections raised by the Hindustan Photo Films Limited against the findings of the Committee and whether Government have examined the committee's report in the light of Hindustan Photo Films objection, if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the application of M|s. Garware was rejected a number of times and also this year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) Proposals for setting up Industrial Units are examined by Committees such as

Technical Evaluation Committee. Where necessary, Government also takes into account advice of official experts on the subject as an internal exercise.

(c) According to Hindustan Photo Films the technology of M|s Garware has not been demonstrated. They have also objected on the ground that this will lead to industrial sickness and unhealthy competition.

(d) The application of M|s Garware was rejected during the years 1983 and 1985.

Royalty for foreign companies

@3017-A. SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to extend royalty period by Indian Companies with foreign companies, as reported in the Business standard of the 3rd October, 1988;

(b) what are the products and firms—Indian and foreign—under the present royalty arrangements;

(c) whether it is a fact that Tetrapack had extended a royalty arrangement with an Indian Government organisation in 1979 or thereafter and if so, whether royalty continues to be paid under different pretexts till date; and

(d) whether Government propose to inquire into and fix responsibility in this fraud?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) For reasons of confidentiality, such information is not officially divulged.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

@Previously Unstarred Question 2457 transferred from the 1st December, 1988.

Raising of loan limit for house building in public undertaking.

@@3017-B. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to biased approach of certain public sector undertakings on Central Government pay pattern, the house building loan limit and liberalised conditions in payments of the same have so far not been modified there as per the prevailing limits and practices applicable in case of Government employees;

(b) if so, the details of such undertakings which have so far not amended/liberalised their house building Rules|conditions and raised the loan limit upto Rs. 2.50 lakhs besides facilitating the liberalised Second Mortgage provisions on pari-passue arrangements with the Lending Financial Banking Institutions as per Government practices; and

(c) whether Government have issued| propose to issue the specific directives in case of undertakings stated in (a) above to amend|liberalise their respective loan schemes|Rules as per the practices followed in other public sector Corporations/Government Departments, pending their wage revision by Government's High Power Pay Committee, to benefit the individuals as also boosting the House Building Activities in Delhi as per the recent Government policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) Under directions of the Supreme Court, Government constituted a High Power Pay Committee to look into the question of revisions of scales of pay and allowances. The Committee has submitted its final Report to the Government on 24-11-88. The recommendations of the Committee are being examined and appropriate decisions would be taken by the Government at the earliest.

@Previously Unstarred Question 2741, transferred from the 2nd December, 1988.

In accordance with the existing instructions, the enterprises were authorised to adopt the Government House Building Advance Scheme as a model with suitable modifications wherever necessary, subject to the understanding that responsibility for marshalling resources for financing House Building Advance scheme would rest with them and no budgetary support would be extended by the Government. Alternatively, the public enterprises have also been advised that they could adopt the interest subsidy scheme and the employees could be advised to obtain House Building Loans from specialised agencies like LIC, H.D.F.C. The subsidy on interest would be the difference between the rates charged by these specialised agencies and the rates charged by the Central Government on the House Building Advances.

Now that the recommendations of the Committee are available, appropriate instructions would be issued in due course to the public enterprises which hitherto followed 3rd CPC DA pattern to review their HBA Schemes in the light of the extant instructions.

Permission for import of 'Phorate'

@3017-C. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the consideration which weighed with Government in allowing free import of 'Phorate' Insecticide inspite of availability of adequate indigenous production capacity,

(b) whether this move by Government has placed the indigenous industry in disadvantage; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to withdraw this item from OGL?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J VENGAL RAO): (a) Government have not allowed free import of 'Phorate' and some other pesticides but have allowed imports on limited OGL through IFFCO, KRIBHCO and State Agro Industries Corpn. on the consideration that pesticides should be freely available to the farmers at reasonable prices.

(b) We have not received any significant complaints from the industry about imports of Phorate or hurting of indigenous industry on account of any imports.

(c) There is no proposal to withdraw this item from limited OGL at present.

Import of technologies

†3017-D. DR. MOHAD HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign technologies imported in the country from January, 1987 till September, 1988 alongwith the names of countries of their origin;

(b) the amount of capital invested in these technologies; and

(c) what has been the impact of these imports on our production, export and exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) 1495 foreign collaboration proposals were approved during the period from January, 87 to September, 88. Out of these, 449 cases involved financial participation amounting to Rs. 27706.155 lakhs. The details of approved foreign collaborations showing the names of the Indian and foreign firms, items of manufacture and nature of foreign collaboration are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly news letter. Copies of this publication are sent regualrly to parliament Library.

@Previously Unstarred Question 2773, transferred from the 2nd December, 1988.

†Previously Unstarred Question 3084, transferred from the 6th December, 1988.

(c) There is generally a time-lag between the approval of foreign collaborations and their implementation. Their impact on various economic indices is reflected after a further time-lag. Therefore, no estimates of the impact of foreign collaborations granted after January, 87 on production, exports and exchequer etc. is realistically possible at this stage.

Expenditure in public sector undertaking during Seventh Five Year Plan

†3017-E. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expenditure earmarked by Planning Commission for Public Sector Undertakings during the Seventh Five Year Plan is likely to exceed the approved outlay;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any review was taken to meet the increase in expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) As the Seventh Plan will end on 31-3-1990, it is too early now to say whether the plan expenditure of the public sector enterprises will exceed the approval outlay.

Change in the Patent Laws

††3017-F. SHRI KAPIL VERMA:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider any change in the Patent Laws or policy about intellectual property;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

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†Previously Unstarred Question 3109 transferred from the 6th November, 1988

††Previously Unstarred Question 3158 transferred from the 6th December, 1988.

12 Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[**The Deputy Chairman** in the Chair]

Report and Accounts (11th March, 1987 to 31st March, 1988) of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Madam I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, New Delhi, for the period from 11th March, 1987 to 31st March, 1988, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6897/88 for (i) and (ii)].

I **Report and Accounts (1987-88) of various companies and related papers under sub-section (i) of section 619A of the Companies Act.**

II. **Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Madras, and related papers.**

III. **The Drugs (Prices Control) Amendment Order, 1988.**

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6906/88 for (a) and (b)]

(ii) (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6907/88 for (a) and (b)]

(iii) (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6904/88 for (a) and (b)]

(iv) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6905/88 for (a) and (b)].

(v) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of Hindustan Cables Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6903/88 for (a) and (b)].

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6899/99 for (a) and (b)].

(vii) (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditor's Report on the accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the hiding of the companies.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6901/88 for (a) and (b)].

(viii) (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accoutns of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited Vadodara, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the

the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6902/88 for (a) and (b)].

(ix) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6900/88 for (a) and (b)].

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology, Madras, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Institutes.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6912/88 for (i) and (ii)].

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Industry (Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals) Notification S.O. No. 273(E), dated the 22nd March, 1988, publishing the Drugs (Prices Control) Amendment Order, 1988, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6898/88].

I. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Gas Authority of India Limited, New Delhi and related papers . . .

III. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Madras Refineries Limited and related papers . . . . . .

IV. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Engineers India Libited, New Delhi and related papers

V. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Cochin Refineries Limited, Ernakulam and related papers . . . . . .

VI. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited Bombay and related papers . . .

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88, together with the Audi-Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No LT—6920/88 for (a) and (b)].

(ii) (a) Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Gas Authority of India Ltd., New Delhi, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Authority.

[Placed in Library. *See* No LT—6919/88 for (a) and (b)].

(iii) (a) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras Refineries Limited, for the year

1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Company.

[Placed in Librry. *See* No. LT—] 6918/88 for (a) and (b)].

(iv) (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT— 6916/88 for (a) and (b)].

(v) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cochin Refineries Limited, Ernakulam, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No LT— 6915/88 for (a) and (b)].

(vi) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Bombay for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT— 6917/88 for (a) and (b)].

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)

III. The Industrial Reconstruction of Bank of India (Employees' Provident Fund) Rules, 1988

SHRI BRAHM DUTT Madam, I also beg to lay on the Table.

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with explanatory memoranda on the Notifications:—

(1) G.S.R. No. 976(E) dated the 30th September, 1988 amending Notification No. 247|84-Customs dated the 27th September, 1984 so as to extend upto the 30th September, 1989 the validity thereof, subject to certain conditions.

(2) G.S.R. Nos. 978(E) to 984(E) dated the 30th September, 1988 seeking to prescribe revised fuel efficiency norms for the purpose of levy of concessional rates of customs duty in respect of various categories of commercial vehicles.

(3) G.S.R. Nos. 1002(E) and 1003 (E) dated the 12th October, 1988, exempting dies, tools, jigs and fixtures, when imported for the manufacture of auto components, from basic customs duty in excess of 35 per cent ad-valorem, and the whole of the additional and auxuliary duties of customs, leviable thereon.

(4) G.S.R. No. 1004(E) dated the 12th October, 1988 amending Notifiction Nos. 45|79-Customs dated the 1st March, 1979 and 213|88-Customs dated the 1st March, 1979 and 213|88-Customs dated the 30th June, 1988 so as to exempts bulk drug Rifampicin, when imported for manufacture of specified Rifampicin Formulations, from basic customs duty.

(5) G.S.R. No. 1043(E) dated the 1st November, 1988 amending Notification No. 52|87-Customs dated the 1st March, 1987 so as to reduce basic customs duty on specified olefins, imported for manufacture of exoalcohols, from existing 25 per cent ad valorem to 20 per cent ad-valorem.

(6) G.S.R. No. 1044(E), dated the 1st November, 1988 amending Notification No. 136|86-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986 so as to reduce basic customs duty on methanol from the existing 80 per cent to 60 per cent ad valorem

(7) G.S.R. No 1045(E), dated the 1st November, 1988, amending Notification No. 67/87-Customs dated 1st March, 1987, so as to substitute the 'Explanation defining power projects by another explanation therein.

(8) G.S.R. No. 1048(E), dated the 1st November, 1988 amending Notification No. 88-Customs dated the 1st March, 1987 so as to extend concessional rate of basic customs duty of 20 per cent ad valorem to chemically modified polyphenylene oxide.

(9) G.S.R. No. 1055(E), dated the 2nd November, 1988 amending Notification No. 88/87-Customs dated the 1st March, 1987 so as to change the basic customs duty on items such as self-adhesive plates, sheets, film, foil, tape, strip and othre flat shapes of plastics, whether or not in rolls, covered by chapter heading No. 39.19 of Customs Tariff Act, from 50 per cent ad valorem *plus* Rs. 35 per kg. to 50 per cent ad valorem *plus* Rs. 50 per kg.

(10) G.S.R. No. 1067(E), dated the 11th November, 1988 amending Notification No. 116|88-Customs dated the 30th March, 1988 so as to provide that where materials are imported duty-free under the Advance Licencing Scheme for replenishment of materials used in the manufacture of resultant products exported, the Advance licence holder may dispose of the replenished materials in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 244 in chapter IX of the Import and Export Policy (*April 1988—March* 1991).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6853/88 for (1) to (10)].

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Banking Division, Notification S.O. No. 941 (E), dated the 12th October, 1988, publishing the Industrial Reconstruction of Bank of India (Employees' Provident Fund) Rules, 1988, under sub-section (3) of section 68 of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Act, 1984.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6927/88 for (1) to (10)].

Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(ii) Review by Government on the working o the Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6924/88 for (i) and (ii)].

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH (NINTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1988.

(SHRI RADHAKRISHNA MALAVIYA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications) Notification G.S.R. No. 888(E), dated the 1st September, 1988, publishing the Indian Telegraph (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1988.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6802/88].

Administration Report (1987-88) of the Punjab State Electricity Board Patiala and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTR OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 75 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 read with sub-clause (iii) of clause (c) of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 11th May, 1987 in relation to the State of Punjab, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Administration Report of the Punjab State Electricity Board, Patiala, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the Board.

(iii) Statement of objectives for submission of Annual Administration Report for the year 1987-88.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6932/88 for (i) and (ii)].

I. Report (1987 88) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6962/88 for (i) and (ii)].

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Sixty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6925/88 for (i)and (ii)].

I. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Dehra Dun and related papers.

III. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials, New Delhi and related papers.

IV. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi and related papers.

V. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore and related papers.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Madam I also beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad, for the year 1987-88.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6958/88 for (a) and (b)]

II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Dehra Dun, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6959/88 for (a) and (b)].

III. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of National Council for Cement and Building Materials, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6957/88 for (a) and (b)].

IV. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Natoinal Institute for Enterpreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6960/88 for (a) and (b)].

V. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6961/88 for (a) and (b)].

I. Notification of the Ministry of Industry (Department of Company Affairs)

II. Company Secretaries (Amendment and second Amendment) Regulations, 1988.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table:—

I. A copy (in Hindi) of the Ministry of Industry (Department of Company Affairs), Notification No. 1-CA(7)|160|87, dated the 5th March, 1988, publishing corrigendum to Hindi version of the Notification No. 1-CA(7)|160|87, dated the 19th February, 1988.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6956/88].

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Industry Department of Company Affairs, under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980:—

(i) Notification No. 710(2) (M) (2), dated the 22nd August, 1988, publishing the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Regulations, 1988.

(ii) Notification No. 710 (2) (M) (2),dated the 23rd August, 1988, publishing the Company Secretaries (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1988.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6953/88 for (i) and (ii)]

Insecticides (Amendment) Rules, 1988

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), Notification G.S.R. No. 1064(E), dated the 8th November, 1988, publishing the Insecticides (Amendment) Rules, 1988.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7034/88].

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1988

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1988

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K. L. BHAGAT): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

BUILDING AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) BILL, 1988

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill a regulate the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and to provide for their safety, health and welfare measures and for other matters connected therewith.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Need to give Royalty to Maharashtra Government on Oil and Natural Gas extracted from Bombay High

SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL (Maharashtra): Madam Deputy Chairman, I want to raise a very important issue which is about royalty on oil and natural gas extracted from the Bombay High. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission extracts oil and natural gas from the off-shore wells of the Bombay High. Considering the proximity of the coast of Maharashtra to these oil wells and the large income that is derived by the Central Government from these natural resources the State Government examined the feasibility of claiming a royalty for the State of Maharashtra on the oil and natural was extracted from the Bombay High.

The Constitution declares India as a Union of States and demarcates the territory of each State as provided in the first Schedule of the Constitution. The continental shelf as defined in section 6(1) of the Maritime Zones Act (80 of 1976) is the natural prolongation of the land territory to the outer edge of the "continental margin" in the sea. Thus, Bombay High which produces oil and natural gas is a natural prolongation of Maharashtra. Under the express provisions of the Constitution and under the las enacted by Parliament under article 297(3), the Union Government has assumed full and exclusive control over the lands, minerals and other things of value which are within the territorial waters over the continental

shelf of India. However, the context in which the relevant provision under article 297 was incorporated also needs to be taken into account. The anxieties which rightly prevailed at the relevant time, namely, that when any maritime State joins the Indian Union, the territorial waters of that maritime State should also vest in the Central Government are no longer relevant. It is felt that a division of sovereign rights for sharing the resources of the continental shelf needs to be settled in a spirit of co-operative federalism. The most significant *form of co-operative federalism is* in Australia where an agreement on the re-distribution of constitutional responsibility for off-shore areas was reached in 1979 and this agreement was implemented in 1980 by a.. (*Interruptions*)....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, please. Let us have some order in the House.

SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL: ... series of complementary Acts passed by the Commonwealth at the request of the States. Similarly, in the *United States*, the maritime States have the right to the sea bed under the territorial waters and minerals thereunder. Thus, while as a matter of legal right the maritime States cannot ask for the sharing of the off-shore oil and natural gas resources, the Government of India should arrive at such an overall settlement on the resources of the continental shelf in the larger spirit of strengthening the federal policy of the country. It was, therefore, hoped that Maharashtra's claim for royalty on oil exploited from the Bombay High and similar off-shore structures near Maharashtra would be considered sympathetically.

Madam, I earnestly request the Oil and Natural Gas Minister to go through the whole problem of the Maharashtra State and take a favourable view.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Madam, ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want to associate yourself?

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Yes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only one line, please.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: One line will not be enough.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Two lines!

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Thank you, Madam. With your permission, I want to support the contention of Mr. Vishwasrao Ramrao Patil. It is particularly important for Maharashtra Madam, in the Bombay High, you have struck a gold mine. The resources of the continental shelf have to be shared with the State Governments. When Maharashtra is denied various other schemes of resource generation, at least this resource generation project is there now, and there should be sharing of profits from the exploitation of the maritime resources. There is also a proposal that a gas-based plant in Vidarbha should be set up and it was decided that it should be based on the gas from the Bombay High. This plant should be sanctioned for Vidarbha and, along with this, the downstream aromatics plant and also the other things should be considered. That is why I am supporting Mr. Vishwasrao Ramrao Patil's Special Mention. There should not only be the sharing of the profits, but also the gas-based plant in the Vidarbha region and the downstream aromatics plant should be set up.

Through you, Madam, I request the Government to consider setting up the fertilizer plant in the Vidarbha region based on the Bombay High gas through the HBJ pipeline and also the downstream aromatics plant. Thank you, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Naresh Yadav. Not here. Yes, Mr. Narayanasamy.

Decision of DTC to discontinue school bus services

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Madam Deputy Chairman, thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise a matter of urgent importance which has become a burning problem in Delhi.

Madam, the Delhi Transport Corporation has decided to stop the school bus services. This particular proposal of the DTC came to the notice of the people when a circular was issued by the Delhi Transport Corporation to the school authorities. The circular said that from December onwards they will not be able to ply buses for the public schools. Madam, we know fully well that thousands of small children are going to schools in DTC buses. The schools start at 7.30 when there is no traffic potential and they close at 1.30 and there is no traffic potential by that time DTC buses should be made available to the children. Madam, from Universities and colleges they are collecting lesser fares and they are plying buses there. Suppose they stop there, there will be an agitation in colleges and Universities. But for the purpose of sending their small children the parents have no conveyance; they depend on DTC buses.,

Madam, there is a small litigation relating to the Road Transport Act of 1950. That Particular Act provides that the DTC to get prior permission from the Central Government to ply buses for school children. Madam, they have not sought permission. A suit was filed by a voluntary body. They have won. The DTC filed an appeal and they got a stay also. Now they are telling the public and the school authorities that they will not ply the buses. Madam, it is a matter of great concern that parents who are sending their children to public schools do not have enormous money for the purpose of using taxis or even autorickshaws; they make use of buses for the purpose of carrying children to shools. Madam, the hon. Minister is sitting here. If they provide buses for schools for the purpose of carrying children, it will definitely be beneficial to thousands of school children The Minister, who is sitting here, knows all the facts, because the School Teachers' Federation made a representation to the Minister about a month back requesting him to consider the demand. They have discontinued buses plying for schools. Therefore, the Minister will please consider this.

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA (Madhya Pradesh): I want to associate myself with this, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Puglia....

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, the hon. Minister is sitting here. This is a matter affecting the school children, small children....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is good that the Minister is here. He must have noted the point. He cannot give an immediate reply. He will look into the matter. I am sure he will look into...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: A representation was made to him. It is not affecting a particular section. It is affecting thousands of children who are going to schools. (*Interruption*) I quite understand. Let him intervene and tell us...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is good that he has heard it. Just now his bus has stopped. But I am sure he has noted the point, and later on he must start his gears. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Puglia.

NON-RECOGNITION OF PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGES IN MAHARASHTRA BY MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

श्री नरेश ० पुनलिया (महाराष्ट्र) माननीया उप सभापति महोदया, मैं स्पेशल मेंशन के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र के तथा देश के अन्य भागों में जो प्राइवेट मेडिकल कालेज पिछले 7–8 सालों से चलाए जा रहे हैं किन्तु मेडिकल कौंसिल आफ इंडिया द्वारा उन्हें मान्यता न देने की वजह से वहां पढ़ रहे विद्यार्थियों का जीवन अंधकारमय हो चुका है । उप सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से मेडिकल कौंसिल तथा हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री से कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछले 7–8 साल से महाराष्ट्र में 4 मेडिकल कालेज चल रहे हैं और देश में 15 मेडिकल कालेज प्राइवट हैं जिनको अभी तक मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है लेकिन उन्होंने राज्य सरकार की मान्यता जरूर ली है, परन्तु मेडिकल कौंसिल आफ इंडिया द्वारा उन्हें मान्यता न दिए जाने की वजह से उनके सामने वहां पढ़ रहे विद्यार्थियों के सामने एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या खड़ी हुई है । मैं कहना चाहूंगा और आज खास करके मेडिकल एजुकेशन के विषय में हमारा जो स्टैंडर्ड डाउन होता जा रहा है उसके लिए अगर कोई जवबदेह है तो उसके लिए आपकी मेडिकल कौंसिल आफ इंडिया जिम्मेदार है । लेकिन इस इश्यू को कई बार उठाने के बावजूद पार्लियामेंट के दोनों सदनों में उठाने के बावजूद जब मेडिकल कौंसिल की 11 सदस्यीय कमेटी ने हर प्रांत में इन मेडिकल कालेजज का टूर किया उसमें कौंसिल के प्रेसीडेंट, वाइस प्रेसीडेंट और अन्य मैम्बर भी थे । लेकिन आज तक भी उस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया । एक तरफ प्राइवेट मेडीकल कालेज, जिनका स्टैंडर्ड अच्छा है, जैसे कि महाराष्ट्र में अमरावती और अहमदनगर जिले में प्रवरा नगर मेडीकल कालेज है, जिसकी लेबोरेट्री, जिसका अस्पताल, जिसके इक्यूपमेंट बिल्कुल स्टेण्डर्ड हैं, लेकिन ऐसे कालेजों को मेडीकल कौसिल द्वारा मान्यता न देने के कारण वहां के मेडीकल स्टूडट्स में काफी असंतोष है । इस असंतोष को देखते हुए कौंसिल के दो मेम्बर डा० के.सी. सिंह और दूसरे हमारे वेदप्रकाश जी ने जिन पांच मेडीकल कालेज, जो कि विजयवाड़ा, हैदराबाद और बंगलौर में हैं और जो सबस्टेंडर्ड हैं, जहां किसी प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं है, उनके खिलाफ रिपोर्ट दी और उसके बावजूद भी उन मेडीकल कालेज की मान्यता कैन्सिल नही हुई है । कुछ कालेजों में जिनकी संख्या 50 थी, बिना परमिशन उसे 100 करने के बावजूद भी उनक रिकोगनिशन कैंसिल नहीं हुआ है । इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ी मेडीकल कौसिल के माध्यम से सारे देश में चल रही है ।

उपसभापति महोदया, 80 करोड़ वाले देश में अगर हमें अच्छे डाक्टर नही मिलेंगे, सब स्टेंडर्ड डाक्टर के लिए जिम्मेदारी हमारे मेडीकल कौसिल की है, वह उसे देखे नही तो उसके असर का भुगतान यहां की जनता को करना होगा । मेरी आपके माध्यम से यह विनती है कि अमरावती और अहमदनगर तथा महाराष्ट्र के दो और कालेज, चारों मेडीकल कालेज जो स्टेंडर्ड कालेज हैं, उनको जल्दी से जल्दी मान्यता दी जाये और जो बोगस मेडीकल कालेज हैं, जहां बड़ी मात्रा मे करप्शन है, सारी चीजें जहां सबस्टेंडर्ड की हैं, उनकी मान्यता को कैंसिल किया जाये ।

उपसभापति महोदया, मै उम्मीद करता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट की ज्वायंट कमेटी, जो कि मेडीकल कौसिल पर स्टडी करके उसकी कमियां दूर करने के लिए एपांयट की गई है, वह इस ओर जरुर ध्यान देगी और रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख करेगी । महोदया, पुनः आपके माध्यम से मैं मांग करुंगा कि महाराष्ट्र के चारों मेडीकल कालेज खासकर के अमरावती और प्रवरा नगर मेडीकल कालेज को जल्द ही मान्यता दी जाए । धन्यवाद ।

कुमारी सईदा खातून (मध्य प्रदेश) मैं भी इसका समर्थन करती हूं ।

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Madam Deputy Chairman, I fully associate myself with the Special Mention of Shri Puglia. The Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee regarding that Medical Council, Mr. Sukul, is sitting here. I am sure that when they will meet next, they will take some action and this difficulty will be removed by that Joint Committee. And I hope that he will do it.

Need for adequate Central assistance for Flood Relief Work in Karnataka

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA (Karnataka): Madam, through you, I want to bring to the notice of the Government the great injustice meted out to the people of Karnataka. Madam, during the current year's monsoons, specially during September, 1988, the State of Karnataka experienced unprecedented heavy rainfall resulting in flash floods and several human lives and lifestock were lost besides extensive damage caused both to public and private property. Madam, we have seen that during the same days, wherever the Prime Minister visited the flood-affected areas, he has announced Rs. 100 crores, Rs. 50 crores and Rs. 30 crores as relief. But only the people of Karnataka are unfortunate because the prime Minister could not find any time to visit Karnataka nor did he announce the relief that was required. But, Madam, a detailed memorandum explaining the losses suffered and the total Central assistance required to the extent of Rs. 285.71 crores has been submitted by the State Government as early as 5th of November, 1988, after the visit of the Central team. But, unfortunately, the Government of India has approved of the ceiling expenditure of only Rs. 15.37 crores as against Rs. 285 crores. Even out of these Rs. 15.37 crores, since the margin money sanctioned for Karnataka by the Finance Commission is only Rs. 6 crores and the State share being Rs. 3 crores, Central share being Rs. 3 crores, the remaining assistance as per the approved ceiling would be only Rs. 9.7 crores. That is why I started by saying that great injustice is meted out to the people of Karnataka. Again, Madam, since the Government of India have indicated that even this expenditure will have to be shared between the Centre and the State, it follows that the grant from the Union Government would be still lesser.

Madam, the Seventh and the Eighth Finance Commissions have recommended that the expenditure on relief and on repairs and restoration following floods, cyclones and other calamities of this nature will be borne by the Government of India to the extent of 75 per cent of the total expenditure in excess of the margin money. It was also recommended that where the calamity is of rare severity—this is a calamity of rare severity because the rainfall in the State was heaviest in the century; during the last one hundred years, we have not seen such heavy rains—it may be necessary for the Central Government to extend assistanc to the State concerned even beyond the scheme suggested by the Finance Commission. Since the floods this time have been of rare severity, I urge upon the Government of India to see that the entire assistance comes from the Central Government. On the other hand, the Government of India has treated us very badly. As against a demand of Rs. 285 crores, which includes relief for loss of livestocks, human lives, roads and bridges washed away and houses washed away—in one place alone 5000 huts were washed away—the Government of India has communicated their approval of only Rs. 15.37 crores on 18th November, after the visit of the Central team. I urge upon the Central Government to immediately release Rs. 50 crores at least as a first instalment before conducting a study of the entire relief operations. At the same time I also urge upon the Government to

see that proper check is maintained on the grant released by the Centre for its proper utilisation in the State.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): I fully support my colleague and friend who has espoused the cause of Karnataka and I would like the Government to sanction, not Rs. 50 crores, but at least Rs. 100 crores to begin with. Rs. 15 crore assistance is a peanut. Therefore, I request the Government to make an immediate announcement and give Rs. 100 crores and later on it may be followed by further assistance.

Pressure on Government of India to sign Paris Convention of Patents Law

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): It is a matter of great concern for the country to know that the United States of America and multinational corporations are putting pressure on the Government of India to sign Paris Convention and change the existing Patents Law of our country. It is learnt that President Reagan has sent a letter to our Prime Minister requesting him to join the Paris Convention. We have our Patents Law passed by Parliament in 1970, having considered all aspects of it. In a nutshell, it provides for product patents only in a few areas, and that too for 7 to 14 years while allowing only processed patents in the foods, drugs and chemicals field. This means that an Indian drug company, for instance, by changing the process slightly, can escape the foreign patent on the product. The MNCs, that is, multinational corporations, are now putting pressure on the Government of India to change the present law. If India buckles to United States pressure, the entire third-world countries will suffer grievously and Indian science and technology will also suffer. We urge upon the Prime Minister to make a statement in the House assuring the countrymen that India will continue to refuse to join the Paris Convention and also shall not change the present Patents Law in the interest of the country and the third-world countries. Thank you.

Need for the Reorganisation of Coir Board

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Kerala): Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to raise a very important problem created by the Government in the appointment of the Coir Board. Coir Board has been recently appointed by the Government with 24 members, of which only seven are from Kerala, and out of these seven, four have nothing to do with coir industry. Madam, you know, coir industry in Kerala employs five lakh workers. Ninety per cent of coir industry is in Kerala. The number of registered coir factories is 4,136. Out of this, 3,884 are located in Kerala. The lion's share of the total 25,000 tonnes of coir and coir products exported is from Kerala. Ninety-two per cent of the total production of 1,22,000 tonnes of coir yarn and ninety per cent of the total production of 5,000 tonnes of coir products is from Kerala.

Now, Madam, in this Board, seven people are from Kerala. The principle is that representation should be given to the trade unions, the coir industry, coir cooperatives, public sector husk producers, manfacturers of coir and coir products, internal and export trade, Government and Members of Parliament. This is how the Coir Board was being reconstituted hitherto. But this time, as I pointed out, the Industry Ministry decided that only seven people from Kerala will be appointed. Out of this, as I said, four people have nothing to do with the coir industry. I do not understand why this kind of step was taken by the hon. Minister. This is total injustice. The Coir Board is intended to promote the interests of the workers and the industry. Kerala accounts for ninety per cent of the production. Hitherto, majority of the representa-

to them. It is also an economic pro-

tion was given to the Kerala State and various interests representing the coir industry were included. This time, there is no representation to the trade unions, the co-operatives, the industry people and the public sector engaged in this field.

Therefore, madam, through you, I would request the Government that they should revise their decision and the Board must be reconstituted properly in order to do justice. This industry brings in a lot of foreign exchange to the country. Therefore, I would request that the Government should consider the following demands.

Firstly, the present Coir Board should be immediately reconstituted giving due representation to the Kerala State, trade unions, public sector and the co-operative sector. Secondly, legislation should be brought forward to give protection to 'white fibre' and products of white fibre and to set up a research centre to design and develop new, sophisticated, items with white fibre. Thirdly, since the coir industry which is the main livelihood of five lakh workers and thousands of small-scale producers is a village industry, 35 per cent rebate may be allowed for co-operative and public sectors throughout the year as in the case of the khadi industry Fourthly, legislation should be brought forward to set up a coir board exclusively for Kerala to sustain and develop this traditional industry of Kerala. This is the request made by the workers and the industry as a whole. Therefore, the Government should immediately consider these suggestions and take steps to reconstitute the Coir Board in the manner suggested.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM (Kerala): Madam, with your permission, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by my colleague, Mr. Balanandan. I would like to say only one word. As he said, out of the co-operative societies and the State Government. But the Government can do one thing. There is one seat vacant. There are two unwanted people there. They know it very well. They can immediately reconstitute the Board. It would not create any difficulty for them. (*Interruptions*) of course, they can co-opt. But as I said, there is one vacancy and there are two people who are thoroughly unwanted. I do not want to mention their names. They sholud be replaced and the Board should be reconstituted giving representation to the trade unions etc.

Epidemic affecting fish in North-Eastern States

श्री हरिसिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदया, हमारे देश के वैस्ट बंगाल राज्य में आज एक गंभीर संकट की स्थिति पैद हो गई है जिसकी ओर मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

महोदया, वहां पर मछलियों में एक अजीब किस्म की बीमारी लग गई है जिसकी वजह से उन मछलियों को खाकर वहां के लोगों के पेट में फोड़े बन गए हैं और पेट की बीमारियों से अनेक लोग पीड़ित हैं, यह बीमारी तीन महीने से वहां पर चल रही है । इस बीमारी का कारण यह बताया जाता है कि वहां पर जो बाढ़ आई थी उसके कारण पानी में कैमिकल्स वगैरह मिल गए और उनका पानी जब हमारे तालाबों में गया तो वहां की मछलियों को वह बीमारी लग गई । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां के लोगों के खाने का जो स्टेपल फूड होता है, वह कम होता जा रहा है और वहां के लोगों को खाने में प्रोटीन नहीं मिल पा रहा है । लिहाजा बच्चे भी बीमार होते जा रहे हैं । लोगों को बैलेंस्ड डाइट नहीं मिल रही है ।

महोदया, सबसे बड़े दुख की बात

काम ठप्प हो गया और मछली बाजार सूना हो गया । वहां खरीदने वाले नहीं आते । अगर यही हालत रही तो हमारे देश के मछुआरे बेकार हो जाएंगे, बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे, इससे आर्थिक नुकसान तो होगा ही, साथ ही लोगों के भोजन की भी समस्या पैदा होगी । ऐसा वैस्ट बंगाल में ही नहीं है, मेघालय, असम और मणिपुर में भी इस बीमारी के निशान पाए गए हैं । अगर यह बीमारी नहीं रोकी गई तो इससे हिन्दुस्तान के लाखों लोग पीड़ित हो जाएंगे और करोड़ों रुपयों का व्यापार भी ठप्प हो जाएगा । (व्यवधान)

इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि इसकी जांच करें...

उपसभापति : कौन से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री हरि सिंह : मछली विभाग के मंत्री जी, कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस ओर ध्यान दें क्योंकि इससे आर्थिक नुकसान भी हो रहा है और स्वास्थ्य का भी नुकसान हो रहा है । प्रोटीन लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है । इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूं कि वहां पर केन्द्र सरकार की एक टीम जानी चाहिए और मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी बंगाल का दौरा करने जा रहे हैं । वहां जा कर वे इस पहलू को भी देखें और उस राज्य सरकार के मछली मंत्री से बात करें । बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद ।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Madam, I was in Calcutta day before yesterday and I saw the situation there. The markets are really deserted, no fish is being sold. No Bengali takes fish. I saw it with my own eyes. Hundres of tonnes of fish is decaying in the market. As Mr. Hari Singh has said, I would also request that a team should be sent by Agriculture Ministry on an emergency basis. Fish is a staple diet for the Bengalis because it gives protein to them. It is also an economic problem because lakhs of people are engaged in this trade. Mr. Bhajan Lal is there: He should rush a team on an emergency basis.

THE DEPUTY CHAIMAN: I am sure he is going to take note of this.

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI (Assam): I want to associate myself with this. At the same time I want to inform the Minister, through you Madam, that we have stopped eating fish there in Assam.

उपसभापति : मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे ।

Falling value of rupee affecting Exports

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA (Gujarat): Madam, I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister through you regarding the falling rate of Indian rupee. Indian rupee rate has sharply declined and in 1988 it was less than Rs. 8 per US Dollar, sterling was around Rs. 16. Now the dollar is almost sixteen rupees although the official rate is a little less, and the sterling is twenty-eight rupees. The Yen has also appreciated considerably. Therefore it would be desirable if a statement from the Finance Minister comes during this session about the impact of this falling rate on export and import as well as prices and also the reasons why rates have fallen so sharply within eight years.

Yes, Madam, I am talking about the Finance Minister. One of the reasons is inflation. In the developed countries it is around 4 to 5 per cent and in India it has remained around 10 per cent. Some decline is understandable, but here the decline is much more than the inflation rates in comparison with these countries. So the reasons should be found out why there is a clandestine outgo of our money. Smuggling of gold is there and also money goes into Swiss banks and other

[Shri Chimanbhai Mehta]

foreign banks. In June, 1987, the Finance Minister had told Parliament that the Swiss bank accounts would be opened up. The draft treaty is also ready. But nothing tangible has come about. Even unilaterally we can open Swiss bank accounts. That was also the assessment made by the Finance Minister. Therefore, I demand that immediately a statement should come on this point also, how you are going to stop clandestine outgo of money, smuggling and deposit of money in the Swiss banks.

Thank you, Madam.

Need for establishment of a regional Centre for Cancer at Bhopal

SHRI SURSESH PACHOURI (Madhya Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, I am drawing your kind attention through this Special Mention to the need for establishing a Regional Centre for Cancer Treatment at Bhopal.

Government started the Cancer Control Programme from 1974-75 when Central Government provided assistance for the purchase of cobalt units to medical colleagues. The National Cancer Control Programme was launched in 1985 as a part of the Seventh Five Year Plan with the following objectives:—

(i) Primary preventon of tobacco related cancers.

(ii) Secondary prevention of cancer of cervix.

(iii) Extension and strengthening of therapeutic services including pain relief on national scale to regional research centres in medical and dental colleges.

At present there are 10 regional centres, viz. New Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Guwahati, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Gwalior, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Cuttack. Each regional centre is assisted by the Union Health Ministry. The assistance provided is between Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs annually. Each regional centre has facility of 250 beds. Peripheral outreach service through mobile units is also provided by these centres under supervision. These regional centres also function as apex centres for providing diagnostic, therapeutic, aftercare and rehabilitation services.

You will be surprised to know, Madam, that there is only one Regional Cancer Research Centre at Gwalior in MP which caters mostly to the northern region of the State. Since Madhya Pradesh is the biggest State of the country as far as the area is concerned, just one Cancer Research Centre at the one end of the State is in no way sufficient to cater to the requirements of the entire State. It is simply impossible for patients from other regions to take advantage of this Centre. It is an admitted fact that if cancer is detected at the early stages, it is now curable. Facilities for detection and cure of cancer are therefore required to be expanded as much as possible. Keeping in view the geographical problems of Madhya Pradesh, it is absolutely essential to establish atleast two more centres in the State, one at Raipur to cater to the entire Chhatisgarh region which in itself is larger in area than some of the States and another at Bhopal. Caner is one of the after affects apart from many other diseases that crop up as a consequence of gas leakage in Bhopal. I am sad to draw your attention that the number of patients of cancer is on increase on a faster rate as an after affect of this gas tragedy. Hence I urge the Government that the Centre at Bhopal should be established on a top priority basis because of its being a capital town and also because of its central location and easy accessibility from all parts of the State.

Thank you, Madam.

Attack on Indian Culture by Cable Television Units run by Multinationals

श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदया, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान देश के महानगरों में कैट विजन या केबिल टेलीविजन डिश एनटेना टी०वी० के रूप में उभर रहे राष्ट्रीय खतरे की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूं । इस समय अकेले बम्बई शहर में 1500 से अधिक केबिल कम्पनियां काम कर रही हैं जो बड़े पैमाने पर अपने दर्शकों को सरकारी टी०वी० से अलग अपने कार्यक्रम दिखाती हैं । इन केबिल टेलीविजन कम्पनियों का जाल इस समय बड़ी सोसायटियों द्वारा संचालित भवनों और रिहायशी भवनों तक सीमित है । अपने कार्यक्रमों को रोचक बनाने के लिए क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की भारतीय फिल्मों के अलावा ब्रिटेन, कनाडा, पश्चिम जर्मनी, जापान, फ्रांस आदि देशों की बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों द्वारा निर्मित विडियो कैसेट दिखाती हैं जिसके लिए दर्शकों से भारी भरकम फीसें वसूल करती हैं ।

कहना न होगा, जिस तरह की फिल्में ये कम्पनियां दिखाती हैं उनमें अधिकतर हिंसा, युद्ध, बदले की भावना, पतनशीलता, कामुकता तथा नायक पूजा की प्रवृत्तियों से ओतप्रोत रहते हैं । आश्चर्य नहीं होगा जब कि कट विजन के जरिये बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां हमारे सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक जीवन में पतनशील पाश्चात्य सभ्यता का आक्रमण करा देगी । समस्या का दूसरा पहलू और भी भयावह हो सकता है जबकि कोई महाशक्ति इन डिशऐंटीना जैसे सशक्त माध्यम के द्वारा हमारे समाज पर अपनी विचारधारा थोपना शुरू कर दे जिससे राष्ट्र की एकता और अखंडता को ही खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है ।

ऐसा नहीं है कि सरकार को कैट टेलीवीजन की जानकारी नहीं है । पिछले दिनों सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री जी ने स्वीकारा था कि सिक्किम में सत्तारूढ सिक्किम संग्राम परिषद राज्य भर में केबिल टेलीवीजन नेटवर्क चला रही है । मैंने इस संदर्भ में प्रश्न भी पूछा था । साथ ही केन्द्र सरकार ने तीन कैट विजन कम्पनियों को शक्तिशाली डिशऐंटिना लगाकर पश्चिमी दुनिया के दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम दिखाने की इजाजत भी दे दी है । इस तरह एक समानान्तर दूरदर्शन की निर्माण प्रक्रिया भी शुरू हो चुकी है जिसका राष्ट्र के निर्माण, जनता के हितों में तनिक भी रुचि नहीं है अपितु सिर्फ मानसिक विकृति ही इसका परिणाम होगा । कैट विजन संचार जगत का महत्वपूर्ण आविष्कार है इससे इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है, किन्तु प्राइवेट कम्पनियों द्वारा सिर्फ व्यावसायिक रूप में अपनाने से देश के सामने विषम स्थितियां आ चुकी हैं, इसलिए मैं सरकार से मांग करती हूं कि सरकार कैट विजन व डिशऐंटिन प्रदर्शन को एक कानूनी रूप दे तथा इनके द्वारा दिखाए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों एवं फिल्मों के लिए नियम बनाए जिससे इनके द्वारा राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा एवं हमारी सांस्कृतिक विरासत को कोई खतरा न हो सके । चूंकि कैट विजन शीघ्र ही शहरों, कस्बों और देहातों तक फैल सकता है इसलिए इसकी निगरानी कमेटियां सरकारी तथा निचले स्तर पर बनाई जाये, इसमें समाज के बुद्धिजीवी कलाकार एवं समाजसेवी हों । कैट विजन कम्पनियों को सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा पास कार्यक्रम ही दिखाए जाने की अनुमति दी जाय । भारत में यह धन्धा अवैध है क्योंकि कापी राइट कानून 1984 में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं जिससे कि कट विजन पर पाबंदी लगाई जा सके । अतः सरकार इसके लिए एक अलग से समिति बना कर इसे गैर कानूनी करार दे, कापी राइट एक्ट में लाया जाय । कैट विजन संस्थागत शक्ल में होम व्यूइंग एक अलग चीज है, परन्तु इसको व्यावसायिक बनाना गैर कानूनी है । अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करती हूं कि राष्ट्र की संस्कृति पर हमले के खिलाफ व्यापक कानूनी प्रारूप तैयार किया जाय ।

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Madam, I associate myself with this.

Restoration of Democratic Rule in Pakistan

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदया, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं जो आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया । उपसभापति महोदया, भारत के पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान में लोकतंत्र की लम्बे संघर्ष के बाद हाल ही में जीत के लिए भारतीय संसद के इस सम्मानित सदन के माध्यम से और आपके माध्यम से मैं पाकिस्तान की जनता को हार्दिक बधाई देती हूं और विशेषरूप से बहादुर पिता की बहादुर पुत्री, पाकिस्तान की नव निर्वाचित प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती बेनजीर भुट्टो बधाई की पात्र हैं जिन्होंने अल्प आयु में पाकिस्तान की जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त कर लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से शासन सत्ता संभाली है । वास्तव में यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि पडोसी देश में जनता द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार हो और परस्पर पडोसी देशों में मैत्रीपूर्ण और सहयोगात्मक संबंध हों । वैसे यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि अतीत में भारत पाकिस्तान के संबंध वहां की सैनिक सरकार के स्वार्थ और गलतफहमी के शिकार रहे हैं जिसके कारण भारत में उग्रवादी और आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में पाकिस्तान ने रूचि देकर इसको बढ़ावा दिया और आतंकवादियों को पाकिस्तान में प्रशिक्षण देकर भारत में तोड़ फोड़ करने को भेजा ।

अब आशा है कि नई पाक सरकार नए सिरे से अपना पूरा ध्यान ईमानदारी से पाकिस्तान में जन कल्याण कार्यों और लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों की स्थापना में लगायेगी। भारत और पाकिस्तान के केवल भौगोलिक और सांस्कृतिक या भाषाई समानता के रिश्ते नहीं हैं बल्कि खून के रिश्ते भी हैं क्योंकि उत्तर पश्चिम में अधिकांश परिवारों के लगभग आध सगे संबंधी दोनों देशों में बसे हैं या उनके बचपन साथ साथ बीते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती बेनजीर भुट्टो को लम्बे समय से फौजी हुकुमत झेलते आ रहे पाकिस्तान में प्रजातंत्र की जड़ मजबूत करनी हैं और पाकिस्तान को सही मायने में गुट निरपेक्ष व कल्याणकारी राज्य बनाना है । (**समय की घंटी**) महोदया, मैं एक मिनट का और समय चाहूंगी । महोदया, उनके हर ईमानदार कदम का भारत खुले दिल से स्वागत करेगा और दोनों देशों के मधुर संबंध कायम होंगे । यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी की मां भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री स्व० श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी एवं पाकिस्तान के नव-निर्वाचित प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती बेनजीर भुट्टो के पिता भू० पू० प्रधान मंत्री श्री जुलफीकार अली भुट्टो के बीच अतीत में दोनों देशों में दोस्ती कायम करने के लिए शिमला समझौता हुआ था । आशा है कि अतीत का वह समझौता वर्तमान में दोनों देशो में मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंधों और परस्पर विश्वास के लिए मजबूत बुनियाद सिद्ध होगा और विश्व शांति और सहअस्तित्व के लिए यह मैत्री आदर्श सिद्ध हो सके, ऐसी भारत और पाक दोनों देशों की जनता की कामना होगी, ऐसा मुझे पूर्ण आशा और विश्वास है ।

SHRI KAPIL VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, I also want to associate myself. Every Indian has welcomed the installation of democracy in Pakistan. I hope our relations will improve.

Felicitations to Shrimati Benazir Bhutto on her assumption of Office of Prime Minister of Pakistan

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदया, मै आपका आभार मानता हूं जो आपने इस प्रश्न को उठाने की आज्ञा दी ।

महोदया, जैसा सत्या जी ने कहा पाकिस्तान में फौजी शासन के बाद जो जनतंत्र की बहाली हुई है, उसके अतिरिक्त पाकिस्तान की जनता को बधाई देने का समय और कोई नहीं हो सकता । लोकसभा ने भी और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री राजीव गांधी जी ने भी इस बात पर पाकिस्तान की जनता को बधाई दी है, श्रीमती भुट्टो को बधाई दी है । उपसभापति महोदया, श्रीमती बेनजीर भुट्टो, जो इतनी कम आयु मे प्रधान मंत्री बनी हैं, उन्होंने जो अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है वह स्वागत योग्य है । उन्होने शिमला समझौते पर अमल करने के लिए कहा है ।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हम एटम बम नहीं बनायेंगे। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि भारत हमारा पड़ोसी देश है और उसके साथ हम मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध रखेंगे। उन्होंने आगे यह भी कहा कि शार्क सम्मेलन के समय राजीव गांधी जब पधारेंगे तो उनकी वे उत्सुकता से प्रतीक्षा करेंगे। आज के हालात में जो वहां के प्रधान मंत्री का वक्तव्य आया है वह स्वागत योग्य है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी लोक सभा के माध्यम से अपना वक्तव्य दिया है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि आज इस सदन द्वारा भी इस आशय का प्रस्ताव पारित किया जाएगा। मुझे उम्मीद है कि भविष्य में भारत-पाक संबंधों में बहुत सुधार होगा और दोनों देशों में बहुत अच्छे संबंध हो जायेंगे। यह एशिया में और विश्व में शांति की स्थापना के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है मैं आशा करता हूं कि दोनों देशों के संबंध ऐसे होंगे। मैं अपाके द्वारा और इस सदन के द्वारा पाकिस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री और वहां की जनता को बधाई देता हूं और यह आशा करता हूं तथा भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे पाकिस्तान की नव-निर्वाचित प्रधान मंत्री, वहां के शासकों को हमेशा इस तरह की सदबुद्धि देता रहे ताकि आपस में जो हमारा भाई-चारा है वह सदैव कायम रहे और विश्व में शांति स्थापित हो सके। मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करता हूं कि सदन की सदभावनाओं का एक प्रस्ताव पाकिस्तान की जनता और वहां के प्रधान मंत्री को भजा जाय।

National Highways Authority of India Bill, 1988

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Madam, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to provide for constitution of an Authority for the development, maintenance and management of national highways and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideraiton."

The development and maintenance of National Highways is fully financed by the Central Government as this function is included under "Entry 23" of the Union List of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution, read with article 246 thereof. The National Highways System covering length of about 32,138 Kms is the main artery of Road Transport in the country. Though constituting only about 2 per cent of the total road length, it bears more than one third of the total freight transport by road in the country. Under Section 5 of the National Highways Act, 1956, the Government of India is empowered to entrust the function of development and maintenance of any National- Highways to any authority under the Central or State Government. In pursuance thereof field activities such as survey, investigation and preparation of projects award and supervision of works have been entrusted to State Governments. The Central Gov. have been looking after to the other aspects like Planning, approval of Design and Estimate, Standardisation, Monitoring etc. This system is commonly known as "Agency System" since the State Government are paid "Agency Charges" presently amounting to 9 per cent of the expenditure incurred by them on works executed on National Highways System.

The Agency System of execution of Naitonal Highways has not worked satisfactorily. There are large scale disparities in the condition and level of maintenance of National Highways passing through different States on account of varying system of working and levels of competence and diligence in different States on account of poor project preparation; lack of adequate attention to quality control; non-development of contracting industry because of the system of splitting of works into small components; large scale cost over-runs; excessive expenditure booked on works without sanction of revised estimates; non-development of expert cadre for highway sector because of combined cadres working on building, roads and other civil engineering activities and frequent transfers, changes and posting of personnel;

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

inadequate maintenance of highways: large scale ribbon development excessive loading of vehicles due to lack of control/enforcement and lack of financial discipline. The management of funds allotted to the States has not generally been carried out in an optimum manner resulting either in spurt of expenditure in the last months of the financial year or last minute surrenders.

The Centre has no direct administrative control over the executive agency. There have been instances when the centre had to remain helpless in case the executing agents overlooked acts of commission or omission on the part of its staff engaged in the construction and maintenance of National Highways. There have been anomalous situation when Central Government being Constitutionally responsible, had to defend as *fair accompli* certain actions of the agents in various forums such as Parliament, PAC etc. even when not actually convinced about the explanations given by the executing agencies. Similarly, the Centre generally has no in-put in deployment of suitable staff, fixation and operation of even major contracts, arbitration cases, payment of compensation to contractors over and above the original contract amounts and other items resulting in direct financial commitment of Central Funds.

A number of measures have been suggested from time to time for improving working of the Agency System without any substantial result. In this background it was considered essential to set up an Authority so that all the activities of the development and maintenance could come under a unified agency. It is proposed that this Authority should take over the function presently being carried out by the State Public Works Department in a phased manner.

The sailent feafures of the proposed National Highways Authority are that it will be a functional body consisting of a Chairman, 5 full-time Members and 4 part time members. The Central Government shall vest in the Authority all properties and other assets vested in it under section 4 of the National Highways Act, 1956 in respect of the National Highways the management of which is transferred to the Authority. The Authority shall have powers to acquire land under the provisions of Land Acquisiiton Act, 1895 or of any corresponding law for the time being in force. The Authority will have powers to enter into and perform any contract upto a value prescribed by the Government of India. The Central Government will provide capital and also advance grants to the Authority for efficient discharge of its function.

The main function of the authority shall be to develop, maintain and manage the National Highways and any other Highways which will be vested in it by the Government. The authorities will also develop and provide consultancy and construction services in India and abroad and carry out research activities in this field. The authority may also collect free on behalf of the Central Government for services rendered in relation to the use of ferries/tunnels and projects.

Another major problem facing the road sector is lack of adequate resources. In order to augment the budgetary resources, resources can be had through non-conventional source of funding like floating of bonds and the resources so raised could be invested in selected viable toll-based facilities. It is hoped that by setting up the National Highways Authority of India, it will be possible to develop, maintain and manage National Highways in a more efficient manner in the best interests of this country.

I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

The question was proposed.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): Madam, Deputy Chairman, I generally support the Bill though it has come rather late. Madam, when I was a student, I read Rudyard Kipling. In one of his essays, he has said "Transport is civilisation". According to him, if the nation has to develop civilisation, culture and promote national unity and integrity, the communication system should be of a high order. Without accessibility and contact and mobility of the people, the nation and its economic development and cultural improvement cannot make any progress. I believe in this. My first comment, on this measure would be that the Government has not considered for nearly 40 years the development of communication system as a national priority. Obviously, in such circumstances, the funds provided by the Centre and the States as a whole to develop a credible effective transport system in the country was far from adequate. The Seventh Plan has made a provision of Rs. 1600 crores for the National Highways. The Government has spent nearly Rs. 300 crores. Rs. 1,600 crores is not at all adequate to develop the National Highways System, considering the huge cost involved and the escalation cost involved. My friend has

1.00 P.M. given the percentage of highways as compared to the other systems which is only 2 per cent of the total road system. Compared to other countries in the world, this 2 per cent is too meagre. I very well wish that in the next Plan, Eighth Plan, we should have a target of 5 to 7 per cent and funds have got to be provided for that purpose. In the Constitution, item 23 and item 24 refer to National Highways and waterways and waterways were neglected completely and highways development is very unsatisfactory. Even in this there has been an uneven development. Firstly, as a person coming from South India, I am forced to remark that the Government of India policy in respect of development of National Highways has gone in favour of North India. (*Interruptions*). would like him to give me information regarding highways in each State and particularly, I am interested to know about my own State, Karnataka where the development of National Highways is very very poor. There has been discrimination followed by the Central Government in respect of development of National Highways in various States.

Second, the quality, the standard of the National Highways is anything but satisfactory. I do not find any difference between National Highways and the other State road systems. I do not find much difference at all and going on the National Highways will convince anybody. The international standards are not followed even in the system of National Highways. So, my second comment is international standards rather than national standards should be followed. If you go to Western countries, when you move on an automobile, you do not have a feeling that you are moving. Surface is so smooth. Roads are large and there is no noise. I am not commenting on the vehicles which they are using. But they are so perfect. I would like every corner of India to be connected with National Highways from south to north and from east to west. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI (Assam): For national integration.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I have said about national integration and national unity. So, international standards, norms should be observed in the construction and maintenance of National Highways. I have no objection if the Government collects fees for that purpose. In express highways in advanced countries, they collect fees. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They call it toll.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: They collect toll, yes. And that is,

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy].

used for maintenance. A similar thing can be done regarding the Bill which is under discussion I would like ot say that it is necessary to have, apart from the National Highways Authority which you are creating and which welcome, a national fund to finance the Highways because I visualise financial operations to be larger and larger in future. A separate authority to raise resources for the National Authority should be considered and that body should have all the powers to raise resources through bonds, debentures, through loans, getting aid from world bodies and the like.

Thirdly, we have neglected, as I said, waterways in this country. Sometime back, when Mr. K. L. Rao was Minister, he talked about the linking of Brahmaputra, Ganges and Cauvery and he gave an estimate, a financial estimate, also at that time. In Brahmaputra and some other rivers we have so much of water that we are facing floods every year. We should have a separate department to look after floods and flood ravages. At the same time, we should develop the internal water system and in this regard I would say that we should have a plan to link up Brahmaputra, Ganges and Cauvery.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You meant a national river grid?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Waterways.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Yes. It is vrey necessary. I welcome the idea that in future the Centre will ask the State Governments, whenever they create canals for irrigation, they should also keep in mind navigation. welcome this idea. And I would like this idea to be enlarged. A master plan should be prepared for developing the national waterways in this country. I think that is going to be the cheapest, cheaper than the road transport.

Madam, finally, I have to say something about Karnataka. I would like my friend not to consider that Karnataka is ruled by a non-Congress Government. I do not attribute any motive to him. I am not making any criticism. I am just making an observation. Karnataka is being neglected. For the last many years, schemes sent by the Government of Karnataka, are lying idle and are not cleared. I would like him to look into those schemes and tell me which schemes are pending and which are cleared. I am told that the road between Mysore and Bangalore is being cleared for four-way transport. I would like him to shed some light on this project and would say that this has got to be continued further till the border of Ooty. That is a very important road. Bangalore-Ooty road is vital. Therefore, I would like him to continue this 4-way system up to Ooty on one side and I would like a National Highway with a 4-way system between Mysore and Mangalore —that is going to develop very fast—*via* Mercara. I learn that the Centre has cleared a 4-way system between Bangalore and Tumkur. I would like this to be extended up to Belgaum, the 4-way system, because a lot of traffic is there and we are feeling the congestion every day, day and night, in this area.

With these words, Madam, I once again welcome the creation of the National Highways Authority. I hope and trust that my criticisms or comments or observations are taken in the proper spirit by my friend because he is a well-meaning friend. I do not want mere pious promises. I would like him to approve those schemes sent by the Karnataka Government and other Governments also and also to allot adequate funds. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mrs. Pratibha Singh.

श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदया, यह जो भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण विधेयक, 1988 मंत्री महोदय ने यहां उपस्थित किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करती हूं और न सिर्फ समर्थन करती हूं बल्कि उन्हें बधाई भी देती हूं। मुझसे पहले जो वक्ता गुरुपदस्वामी जी ने एक बात कही कि बहुत देर से यह विधेयक लाया गया है, तो मेरा कहना यह है कि देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद क्योंकि शायद इसमें ज्यादा होशियारी की बातें आई हैं और इस वक्त लाने से राष्ट्र की जो सड़कें हैं, इनका कुछ विशेष महत्व हो जाता है। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि यह जो विधेयक लाया गया है, इसका विशेष उद्देश्य यह है कि जो राष्ट्रीय मार्ग हैं, उनका मेंनटीनेंस ,मैनेजमेंट और इन सबको एकत्रित किया जाय और इसी मकसद से यह लाया गया है।

उपसभापति महोदया, मुझे रवि बाबू की एक कहानी याद आ रही है "पथेर कथा" जो कि बड़ी सुन्दर कथा है, जिसमें उन्होंने बताया कि रास्ता अपनी मनोभावना और अपने अनुभव को कहता है, और उसका उन्होंने बड़ा सुन्दर चित्रण किया है। राह कहती है—मुझ पर से हर कोई गुजरता है, नव-वधु गुजरती है, शव गुजरते हैं, राजा चलते हैं, भिखारी चलते हैं, हरएक की व्यथा और मन की शांति मैं देखती हूं और हरएक को अपने ऊपर से गुजरने की इजाजत देती हूं, उन्हें सुख पहुंचाती हूं। रवि बाबू जैसे सुन्दर कवि की तीन पेज की यह कहानी है, जिसमें उन्होंने बहुत सुन्दर चित्रण किया है।

महोदया, मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि मंत्री महोदय यह जो राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण की स्थापना का विधेयक लाए हैं, उनके अंतर में भी यह भावना आई होगी कि सड़क का भारत के जीवन में क्या महत्व है और उसी महत्व की ही अंतर-चेतना ने प्रश्न किया होगा कि मैं इस विधेयक को लाऊं ताकि हमारे देश का विकास हो सके क्योंकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री राजीव गांधी जी कहते हैं कि शीघ्र से शीघ्र बहुत तेजी से चल कर हमें 2001 में पहुंचना है तो हम कैसे पहुंचेंगे जब कि रास्ता नहीं होगा। रास्ता तो बहुत ही आवश्यक अंग है किसी भी देश के विकास का, किसी भी क्षेत्र के विकास का, कहीं के भी मानव का। इसलिए भी मैं इनको बधाई का पात्र समझती हूं, जो इन्होंने इस ओर ध्यान दिया।

उपसभापति महोदया, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि यह एक तकनीकी निकाय है, टेकनीकल अथोरिटी है, इसलिए मंत्री महोदय इसमें इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखें कि इसमें जो भी इंजीनियर हों या दूसरे अधिकारी हों या कांट्रेक्टर हों, वह ऐसे लिए जाएं जिनमें कि थोड़ी देश-भक्ति की भावना हो। आमतौर पर अभी तक जो हमारे रास्ते बने हैं और उनमें कमजोरी आई है क्योंकि हमारे अंदर चेतना उतनी नहीं हो पाई है कि यह देश हमारा है, यह रास्ता हमारा है। आज हम न रहें, कल को हमारे बच्चे उसके ऊपर से आयेंगे। अगर हमारे घर में कोई बीमार हो जाय तो अगर सड़क होती है तब तो उसे हम बचा पाते हैं। अगर सड़क नहीं होती है तो उसे बचा पाने की कोई राह नहीं रह जाती है। इसलिए जो भी सलेक्शन हो उसके संबंध में यह विशेष ध्यान रखें। अभी तक जो हम पूरी सफलता नहीं पा सके हैं, उसमें यही कमजोरियां रही हैं। सड़क पर दुर्घटनाएं क्यों होती हैं? इस पर पिटहोल्स होते हैं, ऊंची-नीची होती है, जगह-जगह जो छोटी-छोटी पुल-पुलिया बनी होती हैं वह इतनी कमजोर बनी होती है कि ट्रक का यदि थोड़ासा भार ज्यादा हुआ तो टूट जाती हैं और दुर्घटनाएं हो जाती हैं। इन सभी बातों पर हम विशेष ध्यान रखें।

उपसभापति महोदया, बिहार की सड़कों की हालत बहुत ही दयनीय है। मंत्री महोदय, स्वयं कई जगह गए हैं। सीतामढ़ी, कुम्भा तक गए हैं, लेकिन आगे नहीं जा सके। इसलिए मुझसे ज्यादा चश्मदीद गवाह हैं कि वहां की सड़कों की क्या हालत है। नेशनल हायवे नंबर 28-ए

[श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह]

(जोकि रक्सौल तक जाती है) और 28 दोनों चम्पारन से गुजरती हैं । उसकी क्या स्थिति है, वे यह देख सकते हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त उपसभापति महोदया, स्टेट की जो ग्राम सड़कें हैं उनकी मेंटनेंस खराब है । मेंटनेंस का कोई तरीका ही नहीं था । इस सबके अतिरिक्त सड़कों पर जो सुरक्षा प्रबंध है, उसका भी ध्यान रखा जाय । जैसा कि रेल में हम सुरक्षा प्रबंध देखते हैं वैसे ही सड़कों पर भी सुरक्षा का विशेष प्रबंध करें अब उसकी क्या आर्गनाइजेशनल स्कीम होगी, वह आप सोच सकते हैं । सड़कों पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की सुविधा का भी ध्यान रखें । उनके रिहायम की व्यवस्था हो । उनके बाल-बच्चे वे कहां छोड़ें यह उनकी समस्या है । विशेष कर मजदूर महिलाओं की स्थिति बड़ी ही खराब होती है ।

उपसभापति महोदया, मेरा एक और सुझाव है कि आप प्राइवेट पार्टीज को भी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग बनाने के लिए आमंत्रित करें । इसके लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आर्गनाइजेशंस से भी आप बात करें । जैसा कि वर्ल्ड बैंक है और दूसरे देशों में भी बहुत से बैंक हैं जो कम इंटरेस्ट पर आपको फंड्स देने के लिए तैयार होंगे ।

इसी संदर्भ में मंत्री महोदय को मैं एक विशेष बात का उल्लेख करना चाहती हूं और याद दिलाना चाहती हूं कि मैंने आप को पत्र लिखा था और नक्शा भी भेजा था नेपाल का । भिट्टा चेक पोस्ट नेशनल हायवे नंबर 31 के जोड़ने की बात लिखी थी । कोडारी से भिट्टा चेक पोस्ट का मैंने नक्शा भेजा था । जो कोडारी पास है तिब्बत बार्डर पर नेपाल में वहां से भिट्टा चेकपोस्ट की दूरी मुश्किल से 250 किलोमीटर है । यह सबसे छोटा रास्ता है तिब्बत से नेपाल होकर भारत आने का । इस रास्ते को भिट्टा चेकपोस्ट नेशनल हायवे 31 से जोड़ने के लिए सिर्फ 90 किलोमीटर बनता है । इसके बारे में अखबारों में भी निकला है कि सुरसन्ड का रास्ता मौत का रास्ता । वहां के लोगों ने अनशन किया और हर तरह कोशिश की । इन लोगों ने हरेक जगह कहा, लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई । इसलिए उपसभापति महोदया, मैं आज आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूं । यह रास्ता क्या है ? भिट्टा चेकपोस्ट से सुरसन्ड, कुंभा, सीतामढ़ी, मुजफ्फरपुर होते हुए राष्ट्रीय राजपथ नंबर 31 से जोड़ने के लिए सिर्फ 90 किलोमीटर की दूरी है । सुरसन्ड का ट्रेड ट्रीटी का जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ, उसमें इसको ट्रेड पाइंट बनाया । अभी 18 सितम्बर को एक खबर निकली और राज्य सभा में स्पेशल मेंशन हुआ कि पंजाब के आतंकवादियों को हथियार नेपाल सीमा से मिल रहे हैं । ये लोग भारत नेपाल सीमा क्षेत्र भिट्टा मोड़ और कई रास्तों से हथियार भारत भेजते हैं । एक और खबर छपी थी हिन्दुस्तान में, हिन्दी के हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ दिन पहले कि 300 ट्रक चाइना से हथियार नेपाल लाए, यह कोडारी पास के रास्ते से ही लाए । इन सब बातों का जिक्र मैंने मंत्री महोदय के पत्र में किया था कि चाहे वह व्यापार की दृष्टि से हो, चाहे स्मगलिंग की दृष्टि से हो, उसको रोकने की दृष्टि से हो, चाहे सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से हो, चाहे जनहित में हो, उनके यातायात की सुविधा की दृष्टि से हो, इस रोड को लेना आवश्यक है । मुझे जवाब मिला, उपसभापति महोदया, कि यह ऑपरेशनल नहीं है इसलिए बार्डर रोड आरगेनाइजेशन जो है वह नहीं बना सकती । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से आग्रह किया, उन्होंने कहा कि उनके पास फंड्स नही हैं इसलिए वह नहीं बना सकती । तो उपसभापति महोदया, आपके द्वारा मैं मंत्री महोदय से इतना ही जानना चाहती हूं कि आपरेशनल रोड के क्या मतलब है । मैं बिहारी हूं न, उपसभापति महोदया, तो जरा अंग्रेजी में हम कमजोर होते हैं क्योंकि हम हिन्दुस्तानी स्कूलों में पढ़ते है न, तो ऑपरेशनल का मतलब मुझे समझ में नहीं

आया। अगर हिन्दी तर्जमा करें तो ऑपरेशनल का मतलब है कि जहां से यातायात होए। तो राष्ट्र में प्रदेशों को जोड़ने के लिए तो नेशनल हाइवे बना और दो देशों को जोड़ने के लिए, जबकि आप ही लोगों ने भिट्ठा चैकपोस्ट तक रास्ता बनाया था, भारत सरकार ने बनाया था तो उस रास्ते को इन्टरनेशनल हाइवे से जोड़ना आपरेशनल नहीं है? तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि आपरेशनल का क्या मतलब है, कोई खास मतलब है? मैं जरा समझना चाहूंगी मंत्री महोदय से कि इसका क्या मतलब है क्योंकि मैंने डिक्शनरी में देखा तो मालम हुआ कि यातायात कामचलाऊ, तो कामचलाऊ तो मेरी दृष्टि से यह बहुत ही ज्यादा है क्योंकि चाइना, तिब्बत, नेपाल और भारत को जोड़ता है, अगर यह ऑपरेशनल नहीं है तो कौन सा रास्ता ऑपरेशनल है। मैं यहां पर नक्शा भी रखे हुए हूं, आप कहेंगी तो मैं आपको दिखा भी दूंगी और मंत्री महोदय को तो मैंने कापी भी दी थी, तो आपके द्वारा मैं आग्रह करना चाहती हूं कि कैसे इस रोड को बनाया जाए। जैसे मैंने पहले कहा कि वहां के लोगों को बहुत शिकायत है, बहुत आग्रह किया लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं। (समय की घंटी) क्या वहां के लोगों को हमेशा पिछड़ेपन में ही छोड़ देना होगा? क्योंकि भिट्ठा चैकपोस्ट तक हथियार लाएंगे, तो जनसंख्या इतनी है कि हाथों से, सिरपर लादकर ही ले जाते हैं क्योंकि स्मगलिंग का इतना बड़ा अड्डा है कि अफीम वगैरा ले जाते हैं तो उनको कोई रोकता नही। कौन रोकेगा? गाडी चल नही सकती, तो रोकेगा कौन? अगर उनको पुलिस भी चाहे तो रोक नहीं सकती। उपसभापति महोदया, जो फंड्स की बात है वह मैंने पहले भी कहा और आपने भी कहा है, इस संबंध में एक चीज और कहना चाहती हूं कि पूर्वी क्षेत्र में भी, जहां पर नागालैण्ड है, आसाम है या अरुणाचल है, अगर बर्मा वगैरह से किनारे तक सड़क आ गई है तो इधर से आप जोड़ दें। हिमाचल में सड़के हैं जो चीन की तरफ से भारत सीमा तक आई हुई हैं लेकिन इधर नहीं हैं तो उन्हें आप जोड़ें। सड़क ही देश की लाइफ लाइन होती है।

आपने जो अभी बिल को इन्ट्रोडयूज करते हुए कहा कि आपने एजेंसी सिस्टम जिसमें आपको 9 प्रतिशत स्टेट को देना होता था, उसे खतम कर दिया है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात आपने की है, क्योंकि वहां पर न तो आप क्वालिटी कंट्रोल कर सकते थे न ही किसी और तरह से फंड्स का सही इस्तेमाल ही देख सकते थे कि उसका सही रूप में उपयोग हुआ या नहीं हुआ, फ्लाइ-ओवर बना या नहीं, पुल ठीक बना या नही, तो जब एक एजेंसी काम करेगी तो आपका पूरा कंट्रोल होगा और आपका जो भी रुपया खर्च होगा उसका सही सदुपयोग हो सकेगा।

जहां तक फंड्स की बात है, आपने खुद भी कहा है कि आप बॉन्ड निकालेंगे। इसके अलावा एक और भी मेरा सुझाव है कि नेशनल हाइवे पर आप एडवरटाइजमेंट को अलाऊ करेंगे तो उससे भी काफी पैसा आपको मिल जाएगा। सिर्फ यह देखें कि एडवरटाइजमेंट्स अच्छे हों और उनके सैलेक्शन के लिए एक कमेटी रखें जिससे कि अच्छे सैलेक्शन हो सकें। पुलों पर आप टॉल जमा कर सकते हैं। मैंने बिहार में देखा है कि पुलों पर टॉल से आमदनी कई करोड़ रुपए की हो जाती है। आपने बिल में मोटल, होटल और रेस्टोरेंट खोलने की भी व्यवस्था रखी है। इसके लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इन्हें देते समय यह ध्यान रखें कि जो अनइंप्लाइड ग्रेजुएट है, चाहे वे स्त्री हों या पुरुष, उनको इनमें प्रायोरिटी दी जाए तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। इसके लिए थोड़ी सी ट्रेनिंग उन्हें दी जाए, 6 महीने की, 9 महीने की या साल भर की जिसके लिए देश में अनेक स्थानों पर व्यवस्था है, तो वे इनको अच्छी तरह से चला सकेंगे। (समय की घंटी)

महोदया, एक मिनट और लूंगी। तो जो अथॉरिटी आपने बनाई है, इसके लिए आपको बहुत बधाई है क्योंकि जन साधारण को रास्ते की सुविधा होगी, तभी देश का सच्चा विकास हो सकेगा। तभी जनता को सरकार में विश्वास होगा, एक आस्था होगी कि वह उनकी तकलीफों को समझती है क्योंकि कृषि में भी अगर

[श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह]

उन्नति करनी है तो हर एक चीज के लिए उन्हें सड़क चाहिए। ट्रैक्टरों को सही ढंग से ले जाने के लिए भी उनको सड़कें चाहिए। अपनी फसल को बाजार में ले जाने के लिए भी उनको सड़कें चाहिएं। किसी भी प्रकार की उन्नति के लिए सड़कों का होना जरूरी है। आपने यह अथॉरिटी बनाकर उनका मनोबल बढ़ाया है, उसको ताकत दी है क्योंकि हर एक चीज के लिए सड़कों की आवश्यकता है। यह किसी भी देश की लाइफ लाइन है। अगर कहीं पर उड़कर नहीं जा सकते हैं तो सड़कों द्वारा ही जाना होता है। युद्ध हो या शान्ति, पिछड़ापन मिटाना हो या किसी भी बात में प्रगति करनी हो, उसके लिए सड़कों की जरूरत होती है।

इसलिए उपसभापति महोदया, आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगी कि उनके मन में जो देश का विकास तेजी से करने की लगन है, उसको देखते हुए वह जो नेशनल हाइवे अथॉरिटी बना रहे हैं, उसमें वह देखें कि जो दूसरे देश भी सड़कों से जुड़ रहे हैं उनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दें ताकि हमारा व्यापार दूसरे देशों से बढ़ सके और किसी भी विशेष परिस्थितियों में हमको उन सड़कों की आवश्यकता हो तो हमें रास्ते की कमी न महसूस हो। इस भविष्य की इस कल्पना को देख कर उसका हम तेजी से विकास करें।

धन्यवाद।

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Kerala): I rise to support this Bill. While supporting this Bill, I have to invite the attention of the Minister to one or two points. The roads system in the country needs careful nursing. As the Minister also pointed out, in many States, proper maintenance is not there and proper attention to the construction of the roads is also not given.

I want to bring to the notice of the Minister the fact that Highway No. 17 of Kerala has been under construction for many years. I think it has been going on for past 10 to 15 years and it is now nearing completion. But I don't know whether the Centre has been able to allot the required funds for the construction of this road. To my knowledge, with regard to the State of Kerala, whatever money is given by the Centre, is being rationally utilised, and I have not come to know of any deficiency I urge upon the hon. Minister to see that Highway No. 17 is completed. For that purpose, two or three bridges are to be constructed. Kerala is a State where the number of vehicles, heavy trucks, motor-cars, three-wheelers etc. are more in the State if you make a comparison population-wise. Therefore, I request that the hon. Minister may kindly look into this—highway number 17—and see that it is completed within the shortest possible time. I do not have much to say about the Bill. I support the Bill.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. This is the first time that somebody has concluded so quickly.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): We must applaud him for that.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is now adjourned for lunch and we will meet again at 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-one minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock, the **Deputy Chairman** in the Chair.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA BILL, 1988—*CONTD.*

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH (Gujarat): Madam, I rise to support the National Highways Authority of India Bill, 1988. National Highways are like

sinews and muscles of the country and we all want to build a strong and muscular India. A good network of highways is essential not only for trade and industry to flourish but also for national integration of this country. In the olden times there was the famous Grand Trunk Road. It was the only National Highway to be reckoned but now as we reach Calcutta by the Grand Trunk Road, encroachments on both sides of the road lead to hours of traffic jams, resulting in the loss of precious time and fuel. Savings in fuel only on this aspect would be a net saving and could be ploughed back in the construction of National Highways in this country. Therefore, the very first thing that occurred to me was that this congestion on the National Highways must be removed. Whether the encroachments are legal or illegal, they must be removed. The National Highways Authority should take care of this aspect and also not only undertake widening of the National Highways but also construction of bypasses to avoid cities, towns and big villages. I would appreciate if the total land on both sides of the National Highways is taken over by the appropriate department or agency of the Government. This kind of law exists as far as Railways are concerned. I would like to know whether Government is seriously considering to totally ban construction—whether legal or illegal —within a limited periphery on both sides of the National Highway.

Madam, the Minister referred to the National Highways as the arteries of this country. We all know that when arteries have cholesterol, the pressure on the heart increases. In the same way, if the national highways are congested, then the pressure increases on other parts where the goods do not go. Therefore, in the interest of smooth flow of traffic, something must be done to see that the national highways are cleared of all hazards whether of construction or otherwise. The Government has brought this Bill because they felt that it was the need of the hour and a certain authority to construct and maintain national highways was necessary. Therefore, the Government has brought this Bill, though belatedly. The most important issue to be paid attention to is in regard to construction of quality highways in this country. Therefore, the first thing I would like to point out is the quality of works. We have come across a number of instances, read and heard, of bunglings in road construction works. I know it is the most lucrative work. Normally politicians go in after the construction contractors for road building because they think it is the most lucrative thing. Therefore, it has been very good that this kind of construction has now been taken over by a National Authority. This would curb tendencies of bungling and poor quality works.

Another thing is, that in the past, some highways were sanctioned some 20-30 years ago but the land could not be requisitioned, with the result that the cost went up ten times. I know, for instance, a national highway which was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3 crores which is today not complete and the cost has escalated to about Rs. 30 crores. Now this kind of thing in this country is very bad and, therefore, the National Highway Authority would also take care of it.

Madam, there is a common complaint that the maintenance amount given to the States is very meagre. Now that the maintenance will be taken over by the National Highway Authority, we hope that more funds will be allocated for this. I do not know why some of the Chief Ministers in the Transport Development Council did not agree to this suggestion of having a Transport Authority with more funds. I would like to know what went against the formation of this Authority and particularly the funds to be devolved in this Authority and why was this objected to by some Chief Ministers in the Transport

[Shri Raoof Valiullah]

Development Council? After all, it is a good measure and this Transport Authority would take care of the construction of the national highways. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there was any point, whether they thought that State autonomy would be taken away, or they thought that the siphoning of funds for the national highways which they gave to other projects without caring for the national highways would be taken away. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what exactly transpired in the Transport Development Council.

Madam, in the Seventh Plan, the allocation for roads was Rs. 892 crores. I would like to know whether it is commensurate with the present requirements of the country. If it is not, whether the Minister will impress upon the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry that roads are very essential for this country and require more funds from the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. I am very glad, and I congratulate the honourable Minister, that he has already crossed Rs. 892 crores. I do not know what the exact figure now is, but I think Rs. 1,400 crores have already been spent on national highways . (*Time bell rings*) Madam, this is national highways and so it will take some time.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: National highways are for faster transportation!

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: But what is happening is, today it is not so. Therefore, I am pleading that the congestion should be removed..(*Interruptions*)....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he does not clear the way, others will have a blockade!

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Madam, in the sphere of finance I would like to know from the honourable Minister whether the proposal by some private sector undertakings, namely, Reliance and R P. Goenka, that they would construct bridges and national highways in this country and collect tolls, has been taken seriously or not. I raised this question about a year ago and they said that there was a proposal which the Ministry was considering. I do not know whether by setting up this National Authority these would not come into conflict, and I also do not know whether private sector undertakings should at all be given this kind of work of constructing bridges and national highways. The National Highways Authority would be fully competent and, if you give them adequate powers and adequate finance, I don't think it would be necessary to involve the private sector in this at this stage.

I would also like to know what has been the outside help. For instance, in Gujarat we are constructing an autobahn from Ahmedabad to Baroda, a distance of 90 kilometres. Now this World Bank aid is there, some aid has come from the Asian Bank and some more aid is in the pipeline. I don't know what exactly is the criterion for selecting certain patches of natianl highway—whether it is the density of traffic, whether it is the high industrialization of that belt or whether it depends on the flow of goods in that particular sector. Therefore, I would like to know from the honourable Minister how many projects are going on with World Bank and Asian Bank assistance, how they monitor the progress of these projects and what is the actual amount of money that is involved and how they are going to pay them back—by collecting toll or by raising the road cess. I would like to remind him that last time when the cess was raised, the Government, particularly his Ministry, got about Rs. 100 crores. Now, whether he is going to raise the cess once again to raise resources for this Authority, I would like to have a categorical answer from the honourable Minister..(*Time bell rings*)....

What is required in the sector of national hiwhways is that some of these national highways should be taken into consideration *vis-a-vis* the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbaniza-

tion. The National Commission on Urbanization has identified about 25 such areas in the whole country where there is tremendous industrial advancement, and for 20 to 25 years these areas will grow very much in density, not only in industrial density but also *vis-a-vis* traffic. Now I would like to know whether the Ministry or the Authority will consider the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanization and undertake widening of the national highways—four-laning and six-laning of these national highways—where the National Commission on Urbanization has already specified.

Madam, the road traffic in freight today is around 80 per cent. Railways and others constitute only 20 per cent of the total freight traffic in the country. Where passenger traffic is concerned, it is 50 : 50 Therefore, the importance of national highways in the next 25 years will be all the more and, therefore, this National Highways Authority of India is going to play a very, very, important role in the next three or four decades when traffic of freight and passengers is gradually going to increase. I want to know therefore, from the hon. Minister whether he has a perspective plan for, say, the 21st century. I also understand that ever since the independence, so in the last 40 years, the length of the national highwaks has not increased like th railways. Whenever we ask the Railway Minister whether you have added any length, the reply is that it is insignificant. Now I would like to know whether you have evolved a policy whereby you make the State highways national highways. What is the policy and will the State highways be made national highways and will they come under the purview of the National Highways Authority of India?

The final thing that I would like to ask the hon. Minister is this. About a year and a half ago he had answered to my question whether there is a proposal to set up a National Highways Finance Corporation. The National Highways Authority of India would also go for public bonds. He may correct me while replying to the debate. I think, the Authority will go in for public bonds to raise resources. What will be the position of the National Highways Finance Corporation and the Authority and will adequate funds be allocated? This will be outside the Budget. Therefore, what will be the position of the National Highways Finance Corporation, if at all it is set up?

The last thing that I want to mention is....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the difference between "final" and "last?"

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: There are many agncies and departments. The Authority will have to come into conflict with them, and it will have to play a very important role in co-operation also. At times the State Governments will aso differ from the Authority. At times there will be co-operation from other agencies. Now what is the *modus operandi*? Has the Authority ever thought of co-operating with the Tourism Department, particularly the ITDC, to set up hotels on the national highways? There are other agencies also from which the Authority will have to seek co-operation.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether all these things have been taken into account because this is a comprehensive Bill, and when a national highway is constructed or widened many things will come into operation. Therefore, hon. Minister would, please, throw some light on the issues that I have raised.

Thank you.

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, Deputy Chairman, there is no problem with the Bill. We support the Bill. There is no problem with the Bill being passed by this House. The porblem is only with its implementation. The implementation goes wrong. There we differ. Mr. Rajesh Pilot is piloting the Bill. He is a good pilot, no doubt, but the poor pilot is made to look after the roadways. Therefore, there is some difficulty, it seems. He is a nice gentleman, we know. But there

[Shri Puttapaga Radhakrishna]

is some difficulty in the pilot maintaining the road ways. That is the difficulty. He is a pilot piloting the Bill. He is piloting the roads instead of the airways. So, my point is this, Madam. The Bill is good.

It is a very important subject. The standard of communication of a country, including transportation, will show the standard of civilisation of the country. Mr. Gurupadaswamy has also stated this.

Madam, according to the Director-General, his own department, one-third of the road traffic ot the country is using the national highways. It is a very enormous amount of traffic that is using the national highways. In that case, I say that the national highways, rather the roads themselves, are very neglected. It should be a major item in the Plan. We have agricultural industrial and other sectors. In the same manner the road transport must also be taken up as a big sector in the Plan. Rather we are ignoring that sector. Recently there was a World Road Congress. There they observed that the condition of the roads in India is very bad compared to the world standard. Ours is a developing country but our roads are more under-developed. This state of affairs should not continue and the conditions of the roads should be improved. It is also estimated that to bring our national highways and other roads at par the required standars Rs. 6,000 crores is needed. I think the hon. Minister knows well how much more money is required for improving the roads.

In the very object of the Bill the hon. Minister has stated that the agency system has failed. Keeping that in view, he has brought this Bill in the House. I think there is nothing wrong with the agency system. Wrong is actually with the Government of India. I would like to give some instances in that regard. As per the Goverament of India's norms, Rs. 12/- crores are required for maintenance of these national highways bv those agencies, but against that amount only Rs. 4/- crores have been allotted. It means one-third of the requirement has been met by the Government of India. So, how can there be anything wrong with the implementing agencies in the States? That is why I say this allegation of the Minister seems to be wrong. I agree with the hon. Minister that the road transportation must be improved. We must take up the development of the roads at par the development we have achieved in other fields.

Secondly, I understand the urban links need more than Rs. 32,000 per kilometre, but the Government of India has allocated only Rs. 16,000. These are the reasons for the failure of the agency system. There is nothing wrong on the part of the States.

I don't remember exactly, but I think two years ago, the MPs of Andhra Pradesh had gone to the hon. Minister, Shri Rajeh Pilot, to represent the problems of our State. He received us very smilingly and offered us coffee and cold drinks. He treated us very well and cordially, but I must point out that our problems remain where they were. I don't know why the Minister, who is so sweet in his deliberations, is a little bit bitter in work. I would like to narrate some problems of Andhra Pradesh. As per the Government of India norms, there should be 5,500 kilometres of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh. Against this only 2,300 kilometres of National Highways are there. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed ten roads to be taken up by the Government of India to convert them into national highways. They may be national highways or simply taken over by the Government of India. I don't know whether there is any difference in these but ten roads have been proposed. I came to know the Government has recently decided to take up the Kakinada-Jagdalpur (in Madhya Pradesh) road *via* Rajamundhary, Bhadrachalam and Venkatapuram. How far it is true, I do not know, but it has not been finally communicated. But we hear that the Government has taken a decision. We also came to know that another road has been taken up by the Government. This road is Chittur to Bhadrachalam *via* Kudappa, Markapuram, Marcherla, Nagarjuna Sagar,

Khamman. All these ten roads put together, as per the proposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, work out to 3,200 kilometres only. Our entitlement is roughly that much. I am thankful to the Minister for taking up these roads. At the same time, I reiterate my request and our representation made two years ago to take over the remaining eight roads also. I think, it is within the norms prescribed by his Ministry for the States.

One more important problem is there. The Central Road Fund scheme is there and it was stablished in 1929. The rate of fund given to the States was fixed in 1929, keeping in view the rates of fuel in those days. After all these years, the rate of fund has not been revised. All the rates have gone up and the rates should be revised. It is not at all justified to continue this rate. That is why I request the Minister to consider our request for increasing the rate of Central Road Fund. He should simply update it.

Madam, I want to bring to your notice and through you to the Government of India that since the State was formed in 1956, not a single road was taken over by the Government of India.

Madam, there is an accute necessity of constructing a road from Itchapuram to Thada in the Coastal area all along the sea. We have been requesting for construction of this road in every representation and even the Member of Parliament hailing from that place also represented several times but nothing has been done so far. This road is very important from the relief work point of view when cyclone takes place and we can also take preventive measures. Apart from this, the defence strategic point is also there. Our Naval forces can make the best use of the road. In that aspect also construction of this road is very essential.

Madam, as I said earlier, I welcome this Bill. After the Bill is passed, I request him to implement it properly. I request the Minister to look at the problems of Andhra Pradesh favourably and not view them from political angle. Thank you.

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन (उत्तर प्रदेश) उपसभापति जी, पहले तो मैं माननीय परिवहन मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहती हूं कि यह बिल लाये हैं और जैसी कि इस बिल में व्यवस्था है, इसके आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए और यातायात के साधनों को और अधिक सुगम और दुर्घटनारहित बनाने के लिए प्रस्ताव लाये हैं, इससे यातायात के लिए संसाधनों की प्राप्ति होगी और उसका सही तरीके से सदुपयोग हो सकेगा।

निश्चय ही हमारे दैनिक जीवन में राष्ट्रीय राज मार्गों का देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिए बहुत बड़ा योगदान है, बहुत बड़ा महत्व है और इस बात को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए इसमें अथारटी या प्राधिकरण बनाने की बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता है।

मैं पुनः मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हुए कुछ सुझाव प्रस्तुत करना चाहती हूं। इसमें राज मार्गों के विस्तार और सुधार दोनों की काम अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

सड़कों की मरम्मत जोकि नेशनल हाईवेज हैं उनकी मरम्मत हाट-मिक्स प्लाट के द्वारा की जानी चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि सड़कों पर जो बड़े-बड़े रोड-रोलर या दूसरे उपकरण खड़े रहते हैं, जिससे दुर्घटनायें होती रहती हैं, उन पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जाए और सड़कों के बीच लगे हुए पेड़—मैं समझती हूं कि पेड़ों का हमारे सामाजिक जीवन में बहुत महत्व है, लेकिन मानव जीवन का भी महत्व कम नहीं है, जिससे बहुत सी दुर्घटनायें हो जाती है।

उन पेड़ों को और साथ ही जो बिजली के खंभे सड़कों के बीच लगे हुए होते

[श्रीमती सत्या बहिन]

हैं, उनको हटाया जाए ताकि रात और दिन में चलने वाले वाहनों को कोई समस्या पैदा न हो और दुर्घटना रहित हो सकें।

इसके साथ ही चालकों के लिए बनाये गये नियमों का सख्ती से पालन किया जाए।

मैडम, ट्रकों आदि पर नम्बर प्लेट्स जो स्टेंडर्ड साईज के होने चाहिए, वह नहीं होते हैं और वह बहुत ही तेज रफ्तार के साथ चलते हैं, जिससे छोटे वाहन वाले दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाते हैं। उन पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जाए और उनके नम्बर को स्टेण्डर्ड साईज का और विधिवत बनाने के लिए कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। और सड़कों के किनारे लग

3.00 P.M. हुए विज्ञापन, जो लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हैं, उन पर प्रतिबंध लगाना चाहिए। अगर पूरी तरह से प्रतिबंध लगाना संभव नहीं तो बहुत हद तक ऐसे स्थानों पर अवश्य प्रतिबंध इन विज्ञापनों पर होना चाहिए, जो भीड़भाड़ वाले क्षेत्र हैं।

महोदया, एक और सुझाव यह देना चाहती हूं कि जो वीडियो कोचेज हैं, जिनमें टी.वी. लगे हुए हैं, उन वाहनों के शीशे पर पर्दे अवश्य होने चाहिए ताकि पीछे या आसपास चलने वाले वाहनों के लोगों का ध्यान उनकी तरफ आकर्षित न हो क्योंकि इससे भी दुर्घटना की संभावना बढ़ जाती है।

महोदया, मैं एक और बात की तरफ भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगी कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के बीच में जहां मार्ग शहर के बीचों बीच से निकलते हैं, वहां बाइपास बनाए जायं। जैसे हमारे यहां सुविख्यात जी.टी. रोड है उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरे संभाग के अलीगढ़ और एटा शहरों के बीचों बीच से इसका रास्ता है, जो भीड़-भाड़ वाला इलाका है, जहां दुर्घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। अतः मैं चाहूंगी इन मार्गों पर बाइपास बनाकर तथा चौड़ा कर दुर्घटनारहित बनाया जाये।

महोदया, नेशनल हाइवे नंबर "दो" पर जो आगरा से होकर निकलता है, वहां जमना नदी पर एक पुल "जवाहर पुल" है, जिसे बने अभी केवल थोड़ा ही समय हुआ है, वह क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया है और लगभग एक वर्ष से लगातार उसकी मरम्मत का काम हो रहा है।

उस मरम्मत के कारण आगरा जैसे इस बड़े शहर में जहां पयटकों का आवागमन रहता है, वहां बहुत ही गम्भीर समस्या यह हो गयी है कि भीड़भाड़ के कारण पुल पार करने के लिए एक-एक डढ़-डेढ़ घंटा इंतजार करना पड़ता हैं। अतः ऐसे दोषपूर्ण निर्माण कार्यों को करने वालों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए और उसकी क्वालिटी पर अवश्य ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। खराब निर्माण कार्य करने वाले ठेकेदार, इंजीनियर तथा इससे संबंधित प्रशासनिक अधिकारी कर्मचारी, जो भी उनरदायी हों, उनके विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए क्योंकि इससे सरकारी धन का भी दुरुपयोग होता है, जो निश्चित रूप से भ्रष्टाचार का कारण होता है।

अंत मे इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि इस व्यवस्था का पूरी तरह से व्यावसायीकरण न किया जाय अर्थात केवल लाभ प्राप्त करने का नजरिया न अपनाया जाय बल्कि इसका आधुनिकीकरण किया जाय, सुविधाजनक और दुर्घटनाहित बनाया जाय। लेकिन जनता के ऊपर ज्यादा टैक्स या ज्यादा किराया न लगाया जाय क्योंकि हमारी वेलफेयर स्टेट है और कल्याणकारी राज्य मे कुछ ऐसी बातें भी होती हैं कि सरकार घाटे में भी चलती है, लेकिन जनता की उन्नति के लिए उनकी सुविधाओं को सुगम और अच्छा बनाती है, इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाए। पुनः मैं मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करती हूं।

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Assam): Madam Deputy Chairman, we all know that National Highways are

the lifeline of the country and it is true that the responsibility of the nation is there. It is a welcome move on the part of the hon. Minister but it is difficult to accept all these points without giving certain amendments. It is because if the State Government is completely neglected without giving any chance of consultation, then this would be unfair on the part of the Central Government. So, I hope, while constituting the National Highways Authority, proper representation of the States would be there because the States will gain some sort of experience and moreover, local expectations are also there. We have sen it in the railways. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She wants to go early and the Chair has a right to do so. Don't ask such questions, Mr. Matto.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: I hope, this will not be there while constituting the said authority. What we have seen in Assam and the entire north eastern region, the condition of the National Highways is beyond description. From Gauhati to Silchar, from Gauhati to Imphal, from Gauhati to Kohima, all these roads are in bad shape. To go from Gahati to Silchar which is hardly 200 kms, it takes more than 14 hours during rainy season and more than 12 hours during winter season. Such is the condition with each and every National Highway in the State. Moreover, it is known to the hon. Minister that Assam is a flood prone State. From April till September, major part of the roads are covered by the flood water and this causes a serious problem in the Highways. Moreover, National Highways are not maintaining due standard of elevation. Even in low-lying areas, national highways are laid without taking into consideration the condition of the areas. The roads from Guwahati to Naogong, Lakhimpur, Jorhat and Dibrugarh are examples of this. At some places, the difference of levels is even four metres.

Moreover, the north-eastern capitals are not linked by rails. So there is immense pressure on the highways connecting them. Heavy trucks carrying all sorts of goods ply on these roads. So, if the original construction itself is poor, the roads get more and more damaged by floods and heavy traffic when periodic maintenance work is also not up to the mark. Sometimes because of breaches, an entire region gets cut off from the rest of the country. This is very common during rainy seasons. Madam, I want the hon. Minister to take note of all these points while constructing national highways.

Considering the factors mentioned above, an additional national highway is a must for Assam. This additional highway must be constructed on scientific basis taking into account the nature of the terrain and the climatic conditions obtaining in these parts of the country. That will prevent periodic damages to the roads and disruption of communication. Also additional grants must be given for carrying out repairs. A research and development wing must be set up in the north-eastern region to deal with road construction plans. I request the Minister to accept the proposal for an additional highway in the region. I would also request him that at the time of constituting the Authority, political clout of persons should not count. It is better if people in politics are not given much role to play there. Instead, technical people should be given greater place. Army personnel who are experienced in laying roads in border areas may be taken in.

The construction of bridges in Assam and the entire north-eastern region takes much time. Sometimes it takes even 10 to 15 years. I request the Minister to expedite the completion of bridges in this region by adopting modern methods. I hope the road projects of Assam will be cleared early.

As we have seen, the number of accidents in hilly areas like Jammu and Kashmir is very high. The main reason is illmaintained roads. If some money is spent on repairs and maintenance a lot of lives can be saved.

There is another point which I would

[Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarti]

like to refer to-Mr. Valiullah also mentioned it--and that is privatisation of bridges. As it will develop a sort of colonialism, it should be stopped and discouraged. Now, I conclude with the plea that there should be more national highways.

श्री विट्ठलराव माधवराव जाधव (महाराष्ट्र) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि वह यह राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग विधेयक लाए । वह जो बिल लाये है, उससे यह साफ है कि माननीय मंत्री जी राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग का काफी अच्छी तरह से मेंटेनेंस और व्यवस्थापन करना चाहते है । उस लिहाज से मैं एक बात इस सदन के माध्यम से मंत्री जी की नजर में लाना चाहता हूं । हमारे देश में 62 हजार किलोमीटर रेल मार्ग है और उसकी तुलना में 38 हजार किलोमीटर नेशनल हायवे है। वैसे देखा जाये तो राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग ज्यादा होना चाहिये मगर हमारे देश के आकार और क्षेत्रफल को देखने के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग बहुत कम है । उपसभापति महोदया, दूसरा प्रश्न है इस राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग के व्यवस्थापन का । यह राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग हमारे देश की प्रगति का महामार्ग हैं, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं । अगर इस महामार्ग को बढ़ाया जाय, अच्छी तरह से रखा जाये तो हमारे देश की तरक्की हो सकती है । हमारे देश के सामान्य नागरिक या मामान्य जन के लिये मार्ग से ही चलना यातायात का एक बहुत बड़ा माध्यम है । उस लिहाज से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास दो बातें हैं । पहली बात यह है कि जो हमारे पास महामार्ग है उसकी व्यवस्था अच्छी तरह से रखी जाए और दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे पास जो परपोजल आये हैं स्टेट से, कि स्टेट हाइवेज को नेशनल हाइवेज में बदलने के बारे, उसके बारे में उसका कोई निर्णय लेना बहुत जरूरी मैं मानता हूं ।

उपसभापति महोदया, मैं सिर्फ कुछ प्वाइंट बताना चाहता हूं । ज्यादा भाषण करना नहीं चाहता । जो बम्बई, पूना, कोल्हापुर, बंगलौर महामार्ग है । बम्बई इस देश का सबसे बड़ा शहर है, यह कमर्शियल कैपिटल है, आप भी बम्बई से आती हैं, बम्बई से पूना का मार्ग 190 किलोमीटर है, मगर पहले साढ़े तीन घंटे में जाते थे, अब सात घंटे लगते हैं क्योंकि वह महामार्ग पूरी तरह खराब हुआ है, भारी वर्षा के कारण रोड में बड़े-बड़े खड्डे हो गये हैं वहां बहुत बड़े एक्सीडेंट होते हैं और उस महामार्ग में एक मिनट में 120 गाड़ियां चलती है, एक सैकिंड में दो गाड़ियां चलती हैं । हमारे हिंदुस्तान मे सबसे ज्यादा रश उसी महामार्ग पर हैं । तो मैं मंत्री जी से आप के माध्यम से विनती करना चाहता हूं कि बम्बई, पूना, कोल्हापुर बंगलौर, इस महामार्ग की दुरुस्ती जल्दी से जल्दी की जाये और उसमें जो भ्रष्टाचार होता है उसको भी अच्छी तरह से रोका जाये। दूसरी बात यह है कि बम्बई मे ईस्टर्न हाइवे एक्सप्रेस और वैस्टर्न हाइवे एक्सप्रेस है जो सताक्रुज तक जाती है । कई घटनायें पिछले छः महीने में घटी हैं । एक सब-इक्सपेक्टर बेचारा स्कूटर मे जा रहा था, रात को अंधेरे के कारण उसको दिखाई नहीं दिया, उसका एक्सीडेंट हो गया और उसकी मौत हो गई, तो ऐसी बहुत सी बातें होती हैं रोज । 2-3-4 एक्सीडैंट बम्बई में कुलाबा से लेकर सांताक्रुज तक या विले पारलेतक रोज होते हैं या डैथ होती हैं । उसका भी मैंटेनेंस अच्छी तरह से किया जाये । जब हम बम्बई और दिल्ली का कम्पेरिजन करते हैं तो दिल्ली में पर-कैपिटा 1 स्वेयर मीटर रोड आता है और बबई में .1 स्वेयर मीटर रोड आता है । तो इतना डिफरेंस हैं दिल्ली और बम्बई में मैं नहीं कहता कि दिल्ली में कम किया जाए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं बम्बई की बढ़ती हुई आबादी, औद्योगिक दृष्टि और व्यापारिक शहर को देखते हुएवहां रोडअगर बढ़ नहीं सकते तो रोड को बड़ा किया जा सकता है, उसे मेन्टेन किया जा सकता है और समुद्र में भी टनल निकालने की कोई योजना है आपके पास ? अगर आपके लिये यह मुमकिन नहीं है तो प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को टोल टैक्स देकर उन्हें अच्छी तरह से सुधारा जा सकता है । अगर बम्बई में रास्तों की, मार्गों की परिस्थितियां अच्छी नहीं रही तो बम्बई का सारा जीवन तबाह हो जायेगा । किसी रोड साइंटिस्ट का कहना है कि सन् 2000 तक सांताक्रुज से चर्चगेट तक आने के लिए ढाई से तीन घंटे लगेंगे । अभी एक या डेढ़ घंटा लगता है और 10 साल पहले

सिर्फ 30 या 35 मिनट में हम जा सकते थे, तो इतना ट्रेफिक बढ़ गया है। तो जरूरी है कि आप इसके बारे में ख्याल रखें।

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र की तरफ आता हूं। उपसभापति महोदया, आप जानती है है कि मराठवाड़ा एक पिछड़ा हुआ हिस्सा है। मराठवाड़ा महाराष्ट्र का 1/3 ज्योग्राफिकल एरिया है, किंतु वहां कितना महामार्ग है ? सिर्फ 50 किलोमीटर महामार्ग है पूरे महाराष्ट्र में। जो आधे से ज्यादा एग्रीकल्चरल इन्कम देता है बड़े-बड़े थर्मल पावर स्टेशन भी लगे हैं, आजकल उद्योग भी आ रहे हैं, मगर वहां महामार्ग नहीं है। वह 50 किलोमीटर महामार्ग भी महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक के बार्डर से गुजरता है। तो हमारी महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ परपोजल भेजे है आपके पास स्टेट हाईवेज को नेशनल हाइवेज में बदलने के लिए। तो पहला परपोजल यह है कि सोलापुर, उस्मानाबाद, बीड़, औरंगाबाद और जलगांव, यह जो स्टेट हाइवे है उसको राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग में बदलने के लिए परपोजल है। दूसरा है नासिक, औरंगाबाद नोदेड़, निर्मल और हैदराबाद यह जो स्टेट हाइवे है उसको नेशनल हाइवे में बदलनें का परपोज्ल है। तीसरा है, रत्नागिरी कोल्हापुर, सोलापुर, नोदेड़, यवतमाल, वर्धा, नागपुर, यह स्टेट हाइवे को नेशनल हाइवे में बदलने के बारे में तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से विनती करना चाहता हूं इस संबंध में मैंने इस सदन में क्वेश्चन भी उठाया था जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि सातवीं योजना में उसे ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाएगा, मगर सातवीं योजना देखने के बाद हमें पता चला कि सातवीं योजना में तो उसका कोई जिक्र भी नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से दरख्वास्त करता हूं, विनती करता हूं कि 8वीं योजना बनने जा रही है, तो इस महामार्ग को एक्सेप्ट किया जाए जो महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने आपको भेजा है। इसको ऐक्सेप्ट करने से हमारे यहां 500 से 600 किलोमीटर महामार्ग आ सकता है। अगर पिछड़े हुए इलाको के विकास पर खर्च करना है, अगर वहां कृषि क्रान्ति लानी है वहां पर औद्योगिक क्षमता की व्यवस्था निर्मित करनी है तो यह काम बहुत जरुरी है। मुझे आशा है कि हमारे राजेश पायलेट साहब बहुत ही कार्यशाली एवं कर्त्तव्यशाली मंत्री हैं, वे जिस काम को हाथ में लेते हैं उसको अच्छी तरह से करते हैं। तो मैं उनसे दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने जो प्रस्ताव, जो प्रपोजल्स आपके पास मंजूरी के लिए भेजें हैं उनको आप स्वीकार कीजिए।

महोदया, मैं एक और बात आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि एक मार्ग जो हमारे यहां के बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए इलाकों मे जाता है वह पूना से अहमदनगर, बीड़, परली, कंदा, मुखेड देवलोक और हैदराबाद को जाता है। यह महामार्ग महत्व का है। यह कहीं अच्छा है कहीं टूटा है। यह महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने नहीं भेजा है मगर मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह विनती करता हूं कि इसके बारे में सर्वे कराया जाए और देखा जाए कि यह कितना पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। यहां से हैदराबाद और बंबई का डिस्टेंस 200 किलोमीटर कम हो सकता है। यह महामार्ग बनाया जाए तो मैं समझता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र और उससे भी अधिक हमारे मराठवाड़ा को उचित न्याय मिलेगा। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस महामार्ग के निर्माण के लिए नई टेक्नोलॉजी का, नए साइंस को इंट्रोड्यूस किया जाए मैंने जापान और साऊथ कोरिया में देखा है कि वहां पर 2-3 किलोमीटर का महामार्ग एक दिन में बनाया जाता है मगर हमारे यहां रोड्स को रिपेयर करने में महीनों लग जाते हैं। जब हम हवाई जहाज बना रहे हैं, स्पेस में जा रहे हैं तो जो नई साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी है उसका इस्तेमाल रोड बनाने के लिए नहीं किया जाता है। अगर यह टेक्नौलाजी हमारे पास नही है तो हम उसे विदेशों से मंगा सकते हैं। यह एक बुनियादी जरुरत है। You can borrow it from any of the countries and introduce it.

तो मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि नया शास्त्र,

[श्री विट्ठलराव माधवराव जाधव]

नया तंत्र राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण के लिए अपनाया जाए ।

आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र में महामार्ग बनाने में इंजीनियर लोग पैसा खाते हैं, उनकी बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंगे है । इसलिए उसमें होने वाले भ्रष्टाचार को रोका जाए बहुत बढ़ रहा है । आज 60 प्रतिशत भ्रष्टाचार में जाता है और 40 प्रतिशत केवल काम में लगाया जाता है। तो इस मिसमैनेजमेंट को रोका जाना बहुत जरूरी है । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI V. RAMANATHAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam Deputy Chairman, I am glad for the opportunity given to me to speak a few words on the subject.

The National Highways Act as well as are present Bill introduced both say what is a national highway. A national highway is a highway that is notified by the Government of India. But there are no norms, under what norms national ways are constructed. There are no norms given in any of these. Before taking up any road as a national highway, we must go into what the traffic condition is, what are the roads that should be taken over by necessity, what are the essential traffic conditions and other conditions. These must be looked into. But what are the norms being adopted is not given in this Bill, Madam.

I find there are some discriminations also. For example, in Tamil Nadu there is only one highway, Highway No. 45. There is no other national highway in Tamil Nadu. The problem is that the Tamil Nadu Government has asked for so many roads to be taken over as national highways, particulary highway from Cuddalore-IV to Salem steel plant. It is the main road with very heavy traffic. In between there is Neyveli, a major lignite project. There is a big road, a highly essential road, that was asked by the State Government to be taken as a national highway. It is not considered. Subsequent to this National Highway 45, no road is taken up as a National Highway. Therefore, through you, Madam, I ask the hon. Minister to consider this and take up all the roads referred to by the Government of Tamil Nadu as a National Highway because Tamil Nadu is one of the States in India which has motorable roads to almost all the villages in the State. Financially, the State Government is under very high pressure. Many roads have been taken up by the State Government to link all the villages with motorable roads. There is this financial constraint for the State Government to maintain all the roads. At least, if some roads are taken by the National Highway, it will somewhat lessen the burden of the State, and it will be easier for the State Government to maintain the other roads. Therefore, through you, Madam, I ask the Government to consider this also.

Apart from that, after 40 years of independence, we have so far only 32,000 and odd KMs under the National Highway. It is a very poor figure. We should not hesitate to take up more length of roads under this scheme. The Government may say that the resources are very limited. In this connection, what I submit is that you have taxed petrol. Previously, when the legislation was introduced, only petrol was in use. Now diesel is also used. All the lorries, all the movable vehicles are using only diesel. Large quantities of diesel is being used. You can tax diesel also for this purpose. There is no problem for the vehicle-owners to pay this tax. There is no difficulty in it. All the automobiles are put to a very heavy loss if the roads are not maintained properly. By putting tax of diesel, you can have some more money and if the roads are maintained properly, it will not only save the time, but it will also save the automobiles and it will also save the fuel consumption. Therefore, putting some more tax on diesel is not going to affect many. Therefore, that too may be taken up for considertion.

Madam, in Tamil Nadu, East Coast Road was suggested long back. It was said that the scheme was under the consideration of the Government of India to form that road. Madam, East Coast Road is not only useful for the movement of the vehicles and other transport, it is also a strategic road. They should also consider forming that road.

Now, coming to the abolition of the agency system, what made the Government to abolish the agency system? If they say that the agency system is not working well, then how is the present system going to work? Government officials are doing the same work there. Here, you are going to entrust the work again to the Government officials. Therefore, you can give the work to the State Government also. With some control on the agency, you can do the work well. It is very difficult for the Authority to go and see all the roads throughout the country. You can leave the work under the agency system. Further, Madam, the new legislation seeks power to maintain the road, to control the road, to regulate the traffic and everything as if the Authority is a monopoly, as if the road is an exclusive property of the Transport Authority or the Government of India. This is not their exclusive property. Suppose a State Government needs some tax to be collected through the highway, then they must ask the Authority, and the Authority alone can collect the taxes. The State Governments are treated as if they are not concerned with it. If any law and order problem arises, the State Government comes in, if any emergency arises, the State Government comes in. But when the tax is to be collected, only the Authority can go and collect it and the State Government has no right to enter into that. This is too much, Madam. About road safety, a Committee on Road Safety was constituted. I don't know whether the Committee is working. Madam, every year 30-40-50 thousand people die in road accidents. What is that Committee doing? These road accidents are mainly due to bad conditions of the roads, bad condition of vehicles, overloading and overspeeding of these vehicles etc. Is there an agency to supervise and control all these things? Then, Madam, there are RTOs everywhere which issue licences and certificates for the vehicles. In my view, RTO office is a goldmine. If you want any amount of money, you can go to any RTO office and you will find thousands and thousands of rupees are being collected as bribe everyday. You will find thousands of rupees in the table's drawers. Nobody will deny it. All the motor vehicles have to go to the office of RTO to get a licence or get a certificate and they have to pay heavy bribes and get any licence or certificate that they want. In my opinion this is also one of the reasons for the road accidents. This position has to be corrected. If all these things are taken into consideration and set right, I think road accidents can be avoided. Condition of roads must be improved. We don't have to go to the World Bank or to the Asian Development Bank or any other agency for aid for our development. If only we could improve our roads, it will not only help in the development of the country but will also be useful in many other ways, including our strategic fronts. With these observations, I conclude.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Before I speak on the Bill, I have to say that our State, Jammu and Kashmir, is one of those unfortunate States not entirely linked by railways. We have our railway link only up to Jammu onwards it is only the road link that we depend upon. We had the worst kind of road traffic blockade this year even in August and September The main link to Kashmir, Nihal Cart Road as they used to call it, was constructed by the then Maharaja and was named as Nihal Cart Road for the purpose of carts only Now we have to ply heavy vehicles there. But with a sprinkling of water, or rains, the road gets off and we do not have any road traffic for days together. It is not a phenomenon for winter alone; it is a phenomenon in summer also. This year, we had three such blockades during summer time and one was in the month of August which lasted 15 days. We could not get our vegetables; we could not get petrol for our motor cars; we could not get

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

diesel for the buses. I may tell you, Madam, that I had to ride on a bicycle for the first time in 30 years during the month of August because there was no road, and no petrol available for the vehicles. This was the situation.

I have great faith in Mr. Rajesh Pilot. He is the architect of our present relationship and is a dynamic man in that respect. I would like to know from him what alternative arrangements have been made with regard to Moghul Road. He may give me a few details, for my people are very worried and want to know certain details about the Moghul Road that is being constructed. Although a small announcement was made that this construction of Moghul Road will be started, I would like him to tell us so that we are able to tell our people, when the work is going to start, how much it is going to cost and when the work is likely to be completed so that we have a sigh of relief and a message goes from this House to the people of Jammu and Kashmir that something is being done by this dynamic Minister. I now come to the Bill. Of course, it is a good Bill. But I would like to seek certain clarifications. In the case of panchayats, municipalities etc., to which people's representatives are elected, if those bodies do not act properly and fulfil the tasks assigned to them, they are superseded by the concerned State Governments and some officers are appointed to carry on the work. But here I find, for the first time, that a Government body is sought to be superseded by the Central Government. Sub-clause (3) of clause 3 says:

> "The Authority shall consist of—
>
> (i) a Chairman;
>
> (ii) not more than five full-time members; and
>
> (iii) not more than four part-time members,
>
> to be appointed by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette."

The National Highways Authority of India is to be appointed by the Central Government. But I am surprised to find a provision in clause 31, sub-clause (1) which says:

> "If at any time, the Central Government is of opinion that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by order, direct the Authority to entrust the development, maintenance or management of any national highway or a part thereof with effect from such date and for such period and to such person as may be specified in the order and the Authority shall be bound to comply with such direction.

It is not clear from this as to whom the work will be entrusted. I would, in this connection, bring to the notice of the hon. Minister sub-clause (1) (c) of clause 32 which says:

> "If, at any time, the Central Government is of opinion—
>
> that circumstances exist which render it necessary in the public interest so to do the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, supersede the Authority for such period, not exceeding one year, as may be specified in the notification;"

The appointing authority is the Central Government. Where is the need to supersede the Authority which is appointed by the Central Government itself I am not able to understand this. I hope the hon. Minister will clarify this. If any Member or all the Members of the Authority do not act in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder, they can be replaced. Why should it be superseded and how do you do it? The hon. Minister may kindly clarify this. *(Time bell rings)*

I have two or three small points and I will end. While the Authority takes over from the State Governments, I would like the hon. Minister to give an assurance that the local engineers, workers and contractors will be employed. We have seen

this in the case of the Salal hydro-electric project. It has now been completed. The first phase has been completed. There is another project, Uri project, which is being taken up. What happened was that the workers from the Salal hydro-electric project were transplanted to this project and the local population was not given any chance to work in this project. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to clarify that while they take over from the State Governments, preference would be given to the local engineers, workers and contractors. This is very essential as only then these people will have a sense of participation.

The Authority will consist of a Chairman and not more than five full-time members. Obviously, the headquarters of this Authority will be somewhere in the North. I would request the hon. Minister that while making the rules he should see to it that in the appointment of full-time members, all the regions are represented, North, South, East and West. This is because this encompasses the entire country and, therefore, there should not be any feeling of being discriminated against among the people of the different regions. It should be specifically provided for in the rules that all the regions will be represented on the Authority when members are appointd.

With regard to the Land Acquisition Act there are Land Acquisition Acts of the States as well. All the States have this Act. The Minister may kindly clarify, when the State laws are also there to regulate the acquisition of land, how this Authority will implement acquisition of land.

Then it is said that the Authority shall have powers to enter into and verify any contract up to a certain value which will be prescribed by the Central Government. So, up to a certain value, a contract can be given by this Authority, but the question is, who will give the contract where the value is over this 'certain value'. This may kindly be clarified.

(*Time bell rings*).Madam, I will take only one minute. The third point is with regard to maintenance. It is a very important part of the road-building. Some of the Members have pointed it out. After the roads are constructed, maintenance is not there, with the result the tracks go off. I suggest that in the budget itself, a good percentage of money should be kept only for maintenance. This is very essential because in the absence of this we have to construct the entire road after a few years and a lot of money is spent on this. This money could be saved if some amount is kept in the budget itself and it is spent from time to time on maintenance.

(*Time bell rings.*) Madam, I am the only person speaking on the merits of the Bill. Kindly give me one more minute. On page 5 it is said that the Authority will, on behalf of the Central Government, be empowered to collect fees for services or benefits rendered by it. There are fees being collected by States also. How does he reconcile with the collection of fees by the States and collection of fees by the Authority? What has he got in his mind so that the people may not have to pay double taxation, how can he avoid it?

Coming to the last point, in sub-clause (2)(d) it is said:

> "regulate and control the plying of vehicles on the highways vested in, or entrusted to, it for the proper management thereof."

To my mind 50 per cent of these highways are used for local transport also. For instance, if I have to go from Srinagar to Uri which is on a National Highway, how can this clause be implemented for local vehicles? How will the plying of vehicles on these highways be regulated by the Central Authority when most of the traffic will be of the local or State level? This may kindly be clarified.

Then I agree with Mrs. Pratibha Singh that money should be collected through advertisements and hoardings on the National Highways. I have seen in Jeddah and other places, lot of money is being collected by them through these advertisements. So, this should be done.

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

Amenities like restaurants and other things are essential on the national highways. My last point is with regard to accidents. We have got a large number of accidents on the national highways. During the current year alone on Jammu-Srinagar Highway, there were 5 major accidents. The Minister may kindly elaborate what steps are being taken to avoid accidents.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Madam, before I start, let me thank my colleagues who have taken keen interest and offered valuable suggestions and kind words for the Department. Some of the Members have asked how did we really think of this Bill to have a National Highway Authority? For the last 15 to 20 years this idea had been floating in the Department but somehow between the States and the Central Government, we could not really sort out the opinions. I had different meetings with PWD Ministers and Transport Ministers. I specially wrote to Chief Ministers and took their views. We had very open discussions in the Transport Development Council and on all the objections where the State Governments had any apprehensions or had anything in mind, we had two open meetings of the Transport Development Council and we all agreed that this was a very right step and should be taken as early as possible. I do agree with my senior colleague, Shri Guropadaswamy, that it has been delayed. But you must also appreciate that two years and eight months we have spent in consultations with the State Governments and with other Ministers with which this subject was connected and after consultations with all the State Governments, we have come out with this Bill in Parliament It is the first time we are bringing such a bill. I do not say that there is no scope for improvement, or no scope for adding something more or subtracting something from it. We have just brought this Bill with whatever little experience we have had in national highway functioning.

As a Minister, I have been travelling all over the country and believe me, when you are travelling by road, you can make out that you are in a different State now. From the road itself, you can make out that the State has changed, or you have come into the region of the other State.

I do agree, though I have not read the World Bank report, that the impression abroad is certainly that roads in India are bad. Road is a mirror of the development of the country. There is no doubt about it. Even we, the public representatives, when we go to a village or a district, if the roads are developed in that district, it is taken as a developed area. Similarly, the reputation of the country particularly gets damaged with the poor quality of roads.

I do share the feelings of the hon. Members that funds have not been sufficient. We have not been able to give that much funds which are required by the State Governments. But I really feel sad when with the same funds, some road in some States could be maintained properly, whereas some other State cannot maintain that road in the same funds that properly. I would not like to mention the States. There have been occasions when I was travelling with the Chief Minister and after leaving the city we were going towards the airport. And I asked him: "Have you fixed any other programmes on the ways? Why are we going towards a rural area?" and he had said: "No, no, we are on the national highway". And I had to say, it does not look like a natioal highway. And when I came back, I checked up with my Department. And I found that we had recently released some 1.5 to 2 crores for that road and this was released only three or four months back. Then I checked up and found it had been paid also. These are facts which really made us worried that exchequer's money should not be allowed to be misused... (*Interruptions*) I am coming to your points, Mr. Radhakrishna.

With all these feelings, we think that it is our duty, the duty of every public representative—maybe we are in Government today, tomorrow you are in Government and day after tomorrow somebody else will be in the Government—it is the duty of the Government to see that exchequer's money is utilised properly, whether it is the Centre or the States. There are no two opinions about this.

With this background, we have come out with this Bill. I am happy that most of the Members have supported this Bill. I must thank them for their kind support. Members have pointed out certain things in their speeches. I would like to cover most of the points which they have made.

One point Shri Gurupadaswamyji said about two roads. One was Bangalore to Mysore road about four-laning of the road. The State Government and the Central Government are discussing that it should be a four-lane road. Last time the hon. Minister of PWD, Mr. Deve Gowda, called on me and he said that there were some private sector offers. We are also trying to get it enquiresd from some other sources whether it could be taken up. Another was four-laining of Bangalore to Belgaum via Tumkur. This is included in the Seventh Plan and I think work could be taken up on this. Then he mentioned about the Eighth Plan announcement of the funds. I do agree with the honourable Member: We are tryng to enhance them as much as possible in the Eighth Plan for the road sector.

Raoofji has mentioned about urban development and, then, about more funds from the Planning Commission about which I have already said, that the Department is taking up with the Government and Government also is trying its best to supplement the resources in the road sector. Madam you could see that or allocation in the Seventh Plan was Rs. 1,060 crores but we have already spent Rs. 1,400 crores. We are likely to go further high and we hope to spend another Rs. 200—300 crores in this year. So, whatever the Government could afford from the rescources it did spend. All Members are aware that last year we had been a drought year, the year previous to last year also had been bad, and with all the burden on the Central Government we stil have been able to take out sufficient funds for roads.

He has mentioned about the private sector, especially Reliance and R. P. Goenka. From the last two years, at different forums we had been asking the private sector to come openly and help us in this sector and every time offers come from everywhere, like for the Bombay-Pune road where a lot of offers came. But then they say that the Government should direct the banks to give them the money.. (*Interruptions*) If money is available in the banks, then the Government can very well use that also directly through the budget. But we do not have the money. We want to use the private resources in this sector. So, none of them came up. Mr. Goenka met me nearly six month back and said they would take up the Delhi-Kanpur road in the private sector. Every time I write to him, the reply comes, "I am getting it surveyed, I am getting it assessed I am trying to get the information whether it is feasible viable, or not." But you could see that the intention is not that much to come out openly for the road sector because the vability or the return does not seem to be that attractive as in other investments. That is why, after making all these efforts, we have come up with this National Highways Authority so that at least we can go to the public for the funds we can go to the public for bonds, we could go to some other agencies to take loans or something to augment our resources.

He has also mentioned about a National Highways Finance Corporation. We are keeping this option open because the National Highways Authority Bill has got a a clause where we can supplement our resources through bonds and other means. But still, if find that a National Highways Finance Corporation is required in relation to the National Highways Authority, that could be thought of later on. We keep the option open. Let us see the implementation of the National Highways Authority Act.

Madam, Mr. Radhakrishna mentioned about Andhra Pradesh. About roads, both he and Gurupadaswamyji have asked. I will just read it in a minute. Andhra Pradesh as got 2,300 kilometres. Actually it is 2,299 but I said just one more. Karnataka has got 1,996 kilometres. For all

[Shri Rajest Pilot]

States the total comes to 32,138 kilometres .... (*Interruptions*).. I will read that out. Kerala has got 790 kilometres. I am not saying that this is a sufficient length of any States. We have not been able to add much in the last two, three years. We did add, roughly, I think 2000 or 3,000 kilometres.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Highway No. 17.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The length available—32000 kilometres—is very marginal The requirement is about 66,000 kilometres. That also, five years back. Today it must have gone higher. But what is the requirement? The requirement is traffic. When the traffic increase on a road, then it becomes necessary to declare it as a national highway. The requirement is rising because the traffic is rising, because the requirement in the area is rising. We are aware of this and we have taken up some kilometres with the Planning Commission.

Last time we brought a proposal for enhancing the cess on petrol and also for including diesel within the purview of the cess, and I must thank all the Members of the House that it was passed by both the Houses. But the Finance Ministry has not yet released that money to us. I think, with this a hundred odd crores of rupees will come to the CRF, and Rs. 220 crores will go to the States. The only thing is that in the Central Road Fund we used to have Rs. 10 crores orRs. 20 crores. Now we will have Rs. 100 crores. So it is a great boost to us. With that Fund we hope to take up some more work on the national highways.

Then, Mr. Radhakrishna has mentioned about funds to the States.

श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह : कृपया हमारे रोड का भी बना दीजिए ।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: We have been looking after the best requirements of the States. But the hon. Member will agree with me that every State would like to make every State highway a national highway because the financial burden will become less on the State, and the responsibility shifts immediately to the Centre. We could not take up all the State roads which have been presented to us. But, if the hon. Member wants to know, there is a set of criteria on which we declare national highway. There are 10, 12 clauses under which you see the traffic, you see the length. There are so many things which we consider. There are recommendations of the NTPC, National Transport Committee. Considring all these factors we declare national highway.

The hon. Member has mentioned about Jagdalpur. I think, this is one road which was thought of as a most immediate requirement. It has been sent to the Planning Commission. I hope, it will be cleared by the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry soon.

He mentioned about a coastal road. I have noted it down. I will see what could be done about this road.

Mrs. Satya Bahin has mentioned about the needs of the two national highways. She mentioned about bypasses. We are trying to give bypasses to all the big cities on the national highways. But the city which she mentioned, Aligarh, is on a State highway. It is still not on a national highway.

Mrs. Chakravarty has mentioned about consultation with the State Governments. We have done consultations. Some differences of opinion have remained It is not that the State Governments have openly said, "Yes, we go ahead with it". There are some reservations from some States. But the majority of the opinion was that we must go for it.

Similarly, Jadhavji has mentioned that the rails were 62,000 kms. and that the national highways were only 32,000 km. I do agree with him. That is why after the National Highway Authority comes in to being, we will plan to fulfil the requirement of the country, which is 66,000 km. today.

He mentioned about Bombay-Poona. Consultations are going on. It is very attractive. Even the viability is also on Bombay-Pona very high. The hon. Chief Minister has brought two, three proposals. We are trying to do something with the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank or private sector. This road is on a very high priority of four-laning or may be even for an express-way like Ahmedabad-Baroda.

Then, similarly, Madam all the Members of Parliament have brought different points.

श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह : मैंने तो सिर्फ 90 किलोमीटर के लिए कहा था ?

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: About Marathwada some proposals have come to you. What about them?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Smt. Pratibha Singh has mentioned about a road, Madam, I have also gone to that area. The hon. Member has met me with a delegation from there. It is an important road. Seeing the boundary, we offered it to the Border Roads, but the Border Roads really came came an dsaid that as per the defence requirement it does not come under the operational category. In Defence there are two categories—operational and non-operational. I think that when Defence says that it does not comes under the operational category, they really do not take up that road.

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH: Defence is not priority in Dhanbad.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: What I will do is, I will discuss it with the Chief Minister. If it is not taken as an assurance, I will try to find out some ways in which this road could be widened up if not the national highway, and it could help the traffic.

What is the main idea of bringing this Bill? Madam, it is purely to have supplement of the funds to augment our resources, to check the quality of work so that the quality of work could be checked and to bring accountability in the system. Till now there is no accountability. We used to tell the State Goverment and the State Government used to say, "All right. We will check up who has done it." Sometimes in reply to questions of hon. members we were not really giving the correct answers as per what we feel. Somewhere we felt that this job was not rightly done, but the administrative control being with the agencies which were executing the work, we were not able to fulfil the role which was really right. So, to have the accountability in the system we have brought this National Highways Bill. Similarly, the Motor Vehicles Act, has been amended after fifty years. We thought this amendment and the National Highways Authority, both coming up together will bring the transport sector to better heighs, to have smooth traffic in the country and also to meet the requirements of the time. Todays needs and requirements are changing. What was the requirement fifty years back has changed to a great degree now. So, with both the Acts, we think we will be able to discharge our duties towards the nation for better economy and good transport facilities.

I have mentioned about the private sector. With this we will be able to take help from the private sector. That is why the hon. Member from Kashmir has asked. Some clauses have been kept whereby if at any time we feel like taking help from other sector also, to this Authority that flexibility will be available under the law.

We have projects from the World Bank and ADB I think if I am right $ 200 million is already in the pipeline. Some have been cleared and some projects are being executed and we hope that next year also we will have to take help from the World Bank or the ADB or even from NRIS. When they offered to us that they would like to come in this sector and help, we gave open offer to them and whatever Government could do was that it

[Shri Rajesh Pilot].

gave them every clearance telling that this way you should bring your money and invest.

The hon. Member has mentioned one special problem about the Mughal Road in Jammu and Kashmir. You are aware that that sector is a very sensitive sector and it is a fact that if national highway gets blocked the total country gets cut off from our lovely part of the nation. That is why we thought of the Mughal Road. The project has been taken up with the State Government. It has now been decided. Now, only implementation part is left. We are getting plans ready and I hope it will start soon It has been sanctioned by the State Government and the Central Government and we will take it up as early as possible.

Another point was CRF ratio. The cess was enhanced. The ratio has been more than the previous one. I think it is Rs: 120 crores or Rs: 110 crores with the Centre and Rs: 220 crores with the States; It is a quite good ratio: Actually in the last TDC I asked all the members who were from different states, if they can leave the length of the national highway with the Centre, whatever you have recommended and leave this Rs: 320 crores also with us in one or two years we can take up all these roads But the proposal was not acceptable to them; But we will again get in touch with the State Governments and if any adjustment is required on this line we will discuss with them;

The last point was mentioned about the preference to the local people; I do agree when you have such work, people do look for employment. But today the most important thing is to bring competence in the system. So we will certainly have a consideration for the local people for employment in this, but if you put conditions like the local engineers to be taken up in this, local people put on this, then we will land up in the same way as we landed up with the agency system. So, we will keep competence above everything and bring a culture in the road sector especially where accountability could be inculcated and we can take work from the people and we can deliver results by properly utilising the exchequer's had earned money which has been put into this sector.

Wil these words I once assure the hon. Members that with very good intentions, with real intentions to improve the road sector and bring the system up and remove all those lacunae and lapses in this system, this Bill has been brought and the Government will put best efforts to implement the Act in the true sense for which we have brought it.

With this assurance I thank all the hon. members who have contributed valuable ideas in regard to this Bill.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of an Authority for the development, maintenace and management of national highway, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by he Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Constitution of the Authority)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We now take up Clause 3. There is one amendment.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Madam I move:

"That at page 2, line 27, after the words 'Central Government' the words 'in consultation with the concerned State Government, to which the proposed member belongs' to inserted."

The question was proposed.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is circulated, people know about it. Are you pressing your amendment?

4 P.M.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI (Andhra Pradesh): I will make a few observations and I need some assurance on it. In all the public sector units and Government corporations it became a practice to appoint persons only on the basis of their being henchmen other than qualifications, ability and experience. Today, you are in power at the Centre, but tomorrow you may be replaced. That is a different story. For example, from Andhra Pradesh, for several Corporations including the Shipping Corporation of India, State Farms Corporation or Electronic Corporation, on the Boards of several banks, including the railway consultative committees both at the zonal as well as divisional level, Telephone Advisory Committees, people belonging to a single party are appointed without taking into consideration qualifications, experience and ability. The people sitting at the helm of affairs feel that they may act as an irritant to the Government that is ruling at the State. So wha I would like to advise is that for smooth functioning of the authority you must consult the State Governments while proposing any name from a particular State to be included on this authority. Will the Minister assure something on this?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want to say something?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Let me reply on this. The hon. Member's intention is that whomsoever we may take from the State as a member on this authority, the State Government must be consulted. Now, there is a different system to appoint such members through AGC. The Central Government has already laid down rules and regulations for appointment of persons on the Board or the Authority. The main intention of the Bill is to bring and have a different culture and a system. When you are spending money on a road and if I can give a good road by annoying the State Government, I don't mind. So the more you bring these clauses, this will only harm the Bill *in toto*. So I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment because the true spirit behind the Bill is to have a culture, having an accountability in the system. Suppose I get an appointment cleared by the State Government for a particular person and tomorrow he becomes a corrupt person and does wrong things, then, is it possible to take action against the State Government? It is not feasible. It is not possible and practicable also. So let us get that thing out. You must share with me that the intention of this Bill is totally to bring accountability in the system which is not there today and if you bring this clause, accountability will not be there.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing your amendment?

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: In view of the assurance given by the Minister, I will withdraw it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Good.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 to 37 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Madam, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

SIXTH SCHEDULE TO THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1988

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): Madam, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India in its application to the States of Tripura and Mizoram, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[The Vice Chairman (Shri Lalit Desai) in the Chair].

The Sixth Schedule was incorporated in the Constitution by which the autonomous district council was a measure of autonomy to govern themselves according to their own genius with a view to safeguard and serve their economic interests, their distinct culture and social way of life, customs and traditions. The provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution have evolved a separate scheme for the administration of tribal areas in Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura, through the institution of District Council or the Regional Council. The District Council's in the Sixth Schedule area differ from State to State so far as their composition is concerned. Mizoram is predominantly a tribal area where mizos are the predominant tribe. The Sixth Schedule provisions have been provided to the minority tribes in Mizoram, namely, Pawi, Lakher and Chakmas. In Tripura the Sixth Schedule provisions are applicable to two-thirds of the State, covering both tribals and the plainsmen. In Assam, the District Council consists of areas inhabited by the tribals whereas the majority are plainsmen. In Meghalaya, except the Shillong cantonment area and a small portion of Shillong municipality, the whole of Meghalaya is governed by the District Council areas consisting of Khasis, Garos and Jaintias. The hon. Members might recall that Tripura was included in the Sixth Schedule in 1984 through a constitutional amendment. Over a period of time, the minority tribals of Mizoram covered under the Sixth Schedule have come to feel that their autonomy under the Sixth Schedule will be made meaningful and they can achieve speedier progress if overall control of the State Government over them in matters like approval of rules made by the District Council, nominations of their members, appointment of Commission to inquire into their administration, their dissolution etc. is relaxed. In their view, the powers under the Sixth Schedule have not always been exercised by the State Government for the betterment and the interest of the trible minorities. They have therefore, represented that the Governor should exercise powers in his discretion in these matters. In the memorandum of settlement of Mizoram, there is a provision that the rights and privileges of the minorities of Mizoram, as envisaged in the Constitution, shall continue to be preserved and protected. Similarly, in the memorandum of settlement in Tripura, there is a commitment to the protection of tribal interests. It is, therefore, proposed to apply the provisions of this amendment Bill to the State of Mizoram and Tripura. In the context of discretionary powers, it may be relevant to mention here that under the Government of India Act, 1935, the discretionary powers were given to the Governor in respect of excluded areas consisting of backward tribal regions. The Constitution of India also provides discretionary powers to the Governor under para 9(2) of the Sixth Schedule and Article 239(2) of the Constitution relating to administration of Union Territories and special responsibility under article 371(2) 371A, 371C, 371G and 371H. The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill seeks to provide more autonomy for the District Council in Mizoram and Tripura and also discretionary powers to the Governor in dealing with certain provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. It is hoped that after vesting these powers in the District Council of Mizoram and Tripura and also discretionary powers to the Governor of Mizoram and Tripura, the District Council areas, in these two States, will make speedier progress while preserving their identity. With these words Sir, I beg to move that the Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to oppose this Bill, the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1988. I wish to oppose this Bill on two or three grounds. Firstly, the Bill, by implication and indirectly, distorts the scheme of things envisaged in the Constitution. It upsets the important arrangements and the balance maintained by the Constitution in its original form. I am aware of the diversities in our country's history. There are different regions, different culture and various customs and traditions operating. I for one feel strongly that the diversities in the cultures, the traditions and the customs of the different peoples should be respected. Their rights and privileges in so as far as the preservation of these values is concerned should be ensured. The Constitution in its original form has thought of these things. My friend has read out a number of Articles in this regard. But the point is, how far we should go in this matter. We should be very careful in dealing with the powers of Parliament and the powers of State Legislatures. We should also be very careful in dealing with the autonomy of States. I am afraid, in our zeal to please various groups, we seem to be belittling these aspects. There has been a progressive distortion which affects adversely the rights of Parliament and the rights of State Legislatures. If we accept this amending Bill, we will give authority to the President and the Governors in the States to amend and change the laws passed by Parliament and Legislatures. The President can himself implement the laws of Parliament in respect of certain areas where District Councils or Regional Councils operate. Likewise, the Governors in Assam, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya will have more discretionary powers to change the laws of the Legislatures of those States and they may even go as far as preventing the laws from implementation. I do not think even in the wildest of dreams the founding-fathers had thought of such an eventuality. When this document was debated in the Constituent Assembly, they took note of the variations in the customs and cultures and the diversities in our traditions. They have taken note of all these things. But they have been diluted. Not only have they diluted them, but, as I said earlier, they have changed—I would not use the words "basic structure"—the general structure of the Constitution. If this philosophy is accepted, the philosophy that is adumbrated in this Bill, what stops me from claiming in the name of a group of people in my area that we should have autonomy and the powers of the State Legislature and the powers of Parliament to that extent should be restricted and abridged and that the regional arrangements or the zonal arrangements, whatever they may be, should have pre-eminence over the Acts of Parliament or over the Acts of the State Legislatures? There is a demand for separate regions not only there, but elsewhere also like Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, etc. There are demands for separate regions.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Kerala): In West Bengal also.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Yes, there are demands in West Bengal too and there may be demands elsewhere also. Are we taking a right decision, exercising the right judgment, in giving such powers to the District Council? I am not arguing against the District Councils at all because we have accepted them. I am only on this point whether you are right or whether you are within your limits, rational limits, in restricting or abridging the powers of Parliament and the State Legislatures and in giving powers to the Governor who is a nominee of the Centre. We do not want to trust a State Legislature, we do not want to trust Parliament, but we rather trust the Governor who has no responsibility to the people in the sense in which we are. I am all for separate arrangements for protecting the rights, privileges, custom, and traditions of the various tribals. But I am against giving such powers which, to my mind, goes against the spirit of the Constitution, against the structure of the Constitution and against the letter of the Constitution.

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI (Assam): It has already been included.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Yes, the Constitution is distorted by an amendment of the Constitution. If I may say so, it is like this: In the name of democracy, democracy can be destroyed. Hitler did it. In the name of the Constitution, we can destory the Constitution by an amendment of the Constitution. But that should not happen. We should have a wider outlook. For every little problem we are trying to amend the Constitution and I object to that. I ask the Minister: Can this not be solved without amending the Constitution? The State Legislatures can be convinced and Parliament can be convinced. We can legislate without amending the Constitution on such matters.

Sir, when I look at some of the amendments, there is an amendmnet dealing with liquors. In page 2, clause (3), 12AA (a), it is stated:

"(a) no Act of the Legislature of the State of Tripura in respect of any of the matters specified in paragraph 3 of this Schedule as matters with respect to which a District Council or a Regional Council may make laws and no Act of the Legislature of the State of Tripura prohibiting or restricting the consumption of any non-distilled alcoholic liquor shall apply to the autonomous district or an autonomous region in that State unless, in either case, the District Council for that district or having jurisdiction over such region by public notification so directs, and the District Council in giving such direction with respect to any Act may direct that the Act shall, in its application to that district or such region or any part thereof, have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as it thinks fit;"

The same thing is in the case of Mizoram. Does it require an amendment of the Constitution? The people want a drink. They want to drink which they manufacture, which they make. Does it require a constitutional amendment of this nature?

I draw the attention of the Minister to the Directive Principles. There is a reference to liquor, drink. There exactly the opposite is said. One of the Directive Principles says that with a view to guard the health of the people we have to apply prohibition. So one part of the Constitution goes against another part of the Constitution. And we are making the Constitution a laughing stock of the people. I may have no objection if people drink or if they don't drink. Does it require an amendment of the Constitution? I do not understand. Does it require the discretion of the Governor, discretion of the President? I just laugh at it. Such things are written. What are we doing? These things can be taken care of by other means Mr. Vice-Chairman I am just ending. These things can be taken care of by other ways—but not by tampering with the Constitution. I object strongly to the powers given to the Governor the discretionary powers given to the Governor A Governor is a governor. He is the nominee of the Central Government virtually. When the Act of the legislature is there, you trust the legislature. All these things can be gone through by the legislature. Your memorandum of settlement can be implemented by rules, by ordinary legislation, if you want to. And we have accepted that customs and traditions will be respected everywhere. As a nation we have accepted it. Where is the question of interference? Tell me in what ways these people are worried in having their own drink. Are there any cases which have come to your notice where they are undergoing harassment, any trouble, any problem not only in respect of drink but also other matters? Tell me that you have not made out any case at all. Please let me know what are the difficulties that they are facing in all this.

Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am opposed to this Bill and I am opposed to the Amendment to the Constitution for such frivolous purposes. And let me not be misunderstood, I am all for cultural

autonomy of various regions, various people. But this amendment is not necessary. It is totally unnecessary. I think, the Minister should withdraw this Bill.

SHRI S. C. JAMIR (Nagaland): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Sixth Schedule to the Constituiton (Amendment) Bill, 1988 which is brought on the floor of this House. Sir, it is a welcome measure in the right direction. This Bill seeks to devolve more powers to the District Councils. Sir, in the District Councils, the Members are the tribals.

Sir, the Founding Fathers of the Constitution of India through their wisdom and political foresight recognised the very delicate sentiments, culture and traditions of the tribals. They foresaw that unless certain protections are given to the tribals in the management of their affairs, they will be submerged in the process of normalisation along with the most or more advanced people of the plains. This aspect was then recognised not only by the Founding Fathers of the Constitution but by the alien rulers as well. According to the 1937 Act certain areas of Assam in the North-Eastern Region were kept excluded, to be looked after by the Governor. This was also a recognition to the very peculiar feature prevailing in the tribal areas. This was intended to protect the innocent tribals from being exploited by more advanced people of the plains. So, when the Constitution was drafted, this special provision was made to protect the interests of the tribals, particularly in the North-Eastern Region.

Sir, even before the drafting of the Constitution of India, the tribals in the North-Eastern Region agitated and they showed their resentment that when the British leave the country, they should be kept in such a way that their identities, their culture and their traditions are safeguarded. When the Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly in which Brother Basumatari was also a Member, when they visited Kohima, they were told that the Nagas want a separate home. In other words, they do not want to lose their identities, they want to preserve their culture, they want to preserve their traditions. Similar is the case is Mizoram, Meghalaya and other tribal areas. In this Amendment, Sir, there are some redeeming features for which, I think, this House should not have an iota of doubt. If you just look at the face of the Bill, a question would arise that when the entire State is predominantly tribal, why should we have tribal councils. What we have to remember is that even among the tribals, there are some minorities whose interests have to be taken care of. The whole trouble is that they speak different dialects; they also have different traditions and cultures, and in order to preserve and protect those small minorities even within the tribals, necessity of having this amendment was thought of.

When we devolve powers in the district councils or at the grassroot levels, it clearly shows the intention of the Government to extend the democratic process even at the grassroot level so that this would give more opportunities to the people for deeper involvement in the scheme of things in the whole country. If we all the time look at the tribals as backward and if we do not give opportunity to them to develop, how can they be trained in the art of governance? How can they be trained in running the affairs of their own State? So, I feel that devolution of more powers to the local self-government specially in the tribal areas is a very welcome feature and in the right direction.

I am afraid that while giving more powers to the council, if we do not again give them financial powers, I think this will be like an anti-drama. Without financial powers, how can they manage? Therefore, in the amendment, I think you have rightly given more financial powers for the management of the district councils. Now a suspicion has arisen, if we do not allow the legislators to attend the district council, does it mean a distrust. I don't think so. Even if the Governor has to use

[Shri S. C. Jamir].

his discretion, he has to consult the Council of Ministers. Therefore, the question of misuse of discretionary power by the Governor, I think, would not arise. And also, use of discretion is on matters pertaining to the progress of these tribals and, therefore, we should not misconstrue the spirit of the amendment which we are having before us. In Tripura, the tribals are the real inhabitants but because of historical reasons, because of political reasons, they are completely submerged by outside people and, therefore, specially for Tripura, a special provision to safeguard the interests of the tribals in matters of appointments, in matters of law, in matters of land, in matters of their traditions and customs, shall have to be worked out. I would request the Government to ensure that more protection and more safeguards are initiated especially for the tribal minorities of Tripura. After all, in their own home, they are finding themselves in a minority and, therefore, it is our moral obligation to ensure their safety, their security and their future. I do not want to dwell much on this. I only wish that the District Council in Mizoram, which has been envisaged in this amending Bill, works well. The agreement with Mr. Laldenga also clearly indicates that protection would be given to these minorities. He opposed it. But the Government of India, in all fairness, thought that minorities wherever they are, whether they are in Mizoram or in Meghalaya or in other tribal areas, shall have to be protected. Therefore, the present amendment is a wise one and I hope the tribals will be jubilant about this amendment.

With these words I once again extend my support to the Bill.

*SHRI NARAYAN KAR (Tripura): Hon'ble Vice-Chairman, I would like to submit that the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1988 will curb the powers of the autonomous District Councils. With the adoption of the Bill the undesirable interference of the State Governments with the functionings of the Councils will increase. This Bill will make the autonomous District Councils puppets in the hands of the State Governments and as a result of which the objective with which the autonomous District Councils were constituted will be frustrated. Therefore, I oppose this Bill tooth and nail.

Sir, the demands of the District Councils in the North Eastern Regions are for more powers. It is a fact that the District Councils held meetings for more powers. They submitted a Memorandum to the Central Government for the same purpose. They wanted that in their daily work and in their developmental works the State Governments should not interfere. They feel that interference from the State Governments will hamper the developmental works within their respective jurisdictions. The idea was that the autonomous District Councils should get all opportunities to function independently on the basis of their allotted powers.

I shall show how this Bill curbs the powers of the autonomous District Councils. Even in day to day matter within the jurisdiction of an autonomous District Council the Council of Ministers of a State is interfering.

Under sub-paragraph (2) of Paragraph 1 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the autonomous District Councils are empowered to reconstitute their respective areas. A Council can exclude an area from its jurisdiction where the tribals are in minority and instead include a neighbouring area where the tribals are in majority. It is also provided for in the said provisions of the Sixth Schedule that the Governors shall approve of re-determination of areas by the Councils. Under the present Bill the Governors will have to consult their respective Council of Ministers when areas will be re-determined by the Councils. It means the State Governments have been empowered to

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Bengali.

interfere with the re-constitution of the District Councils. Again, under the existing Sixth Schedule, the Governors are empowered to nominate four members to the autonomous District Councils but now, under the present Bill, the Governors will be forced to consult the Council of Ministers while nominating four members to the said Councils.

Under sub-paragraph (7) of Paragraph 2 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the District or the Regional Council is empowered to make rules for the conduct of its business with the approval of the Governor. Now, under the present Bill, the Governor will be compelled to take the advice of the Council of Ministers while approving of the rules of the District or the Regional Council.

Under sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 4 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, a Regional Council or District Council shall have power to make rules regulating the constitution of village councils and courts with the previous approval of the Governor. They will also have power to make rules regulating the procedure to be followed by village councils or courts in the trial of suits and cases with the previous approval of the Governor. But now under the present Bill the Governor will be compelled to take the advice of the Council of Ministers in such matters. Consequently, the Regional Council or the District Council will have to remain at the mercy of the State Government even for laying down procedure for the conduct of its business.

Under paragraph 6 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the District Council can establish primary schools. Under the same paragraph the District Council can prescribe the language in which the education is to be imparted to primary students. Again, under the same paragraph, the District Council can construct dispensaries, markets and roads and can manage ferries, fisheries and waterways. The District Council can make regulations for the regulation and control of all these activities with the approval of the Governor. But now under the present Bill the Governor will have to take the approval of the Council of Ministers while approving of the regulations made by the District Council. Consequently, the State Government has been empowered to interfere with the development works of the District Council.

Under sub-paragraph (2) of Paragraph 9 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, if any dispute arises over the share of royalties for exploitation of mineral resources between the State Government and the District Council, the dispute shall be referred to the Governor and his decision thereon shall be final. But under the present Bill the decision of the State Government in such a matter shall be final and in this manner the District Council will be deprived of its due share of royalty.

The present Bill seeks to give more powers to the State Government to interfere with the discretionary powers of the Governor. At the same time all democratic norms are being flouted to curb the powers of the District Council by the Council of Ministers.

Under sub-paragraph (1) of Paragraph 15 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the Governor can annul a legislation of the District Council with the approval of the State Legislature if it is likely to endanger the safety of India or is likely to be prejudicial to public order. But now under the present Bill the Governor will not be required to take approval of the State Legislature. He will rather be required to get the approval of the Council of Ministers. So the present Bill seeks to curb the powers of the State Legislature.

Under Paragraph 16 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the Governor may on the recommendation of a Commission appointed under Paragraph 14 of the said Schedule order the dissolution of a District Council on charges of corruption in the Commission's Report. Thereafter he may direct that a fresh general election shall be held immediately for the reconstitution of the Council. He may also assume the administration of the area under the authority of the Council himself or place the administration of such

[Shri Narayan Kar].

area under the Commission appointed under the said paragraph or any other body considered suitable by him with the previous approval of the State Legislature. But now under the present Bill the Governor will not be required to get the approval of the State Legislature if he wants to assume the administration of the area under the authority of a Council himself. The Governor can now dissolve the District Council with the consent of the Council of Ministers. Consequently, the representatives of the people in the Legislature will be deprived of expressing their views on the dissolution of the Council. So the present Bill strikes at the very roots of democracy.

The present Bill relates to Tripura and Mizoram. We have five crores tribals in our country. What is the condition of these tribals? What facilities do these tribals enjoy to develop themselves educationally and culturally? How is it that under the Constitution even after forty one years of independence we have not yet been able to provide sufficient facilities to the tribals to enable them to develop their language, culture and education? Who is responsible for it? According to me, the Ruling Party at the Centre who is ruling most of the State Governments is responsible for it because it favours the majority community people in a State to keep itself in power. The Ruling Party neglects the interests of tribal minorities to please the majority community people. I feel that every tribal community in this country has got the right to preserve its language and culture under the Constitution. The same Constitution gives the tribals safeguard and autonomy to keep their tradition, heritage and self determination. So in various parts of the country the tribals are now demanding for autonomy. But the Government of India is concentrating powers instead of accepting the demands of the tribals for autonomy.

Tripura was a tribal State. Now the tribals have become minority there. The language and culture of the majority people there are very much developed. So the main question before Tripura is how to preserve language and culture of the tribals. The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution gave constitutional guarantees to the tribals for the preservation of their language and culture. It is very unfortunate that the said Schedule is now being amended for snatching away the Constitutional rights.

The tribals of Tripura struggled long for the formation of autonomous District Council. They got their autonomous District Council after the Left Front Government came to power there.

What happened during the last election in Tripura? It is known to the Hon'ble Minister and to the people of Tripura. Ten days before election Tripura National Volunteers murdered people of majority community in tribal areas in order to create a feeling of insecurity among them. Taking advantage of the insecurity of the people of the majority community the Central Government declared Tripura a disturbed area and deployed army there. The Ruling Party exploited the issue of security for the people of the majority community and came to power unjustly. Now the present Bill seeks to please the people of the Bengali chauvinists in Tripura. Entire Tribal community are against this Bill.

What is the viewpoint of the tribals in the North Eastern Region about this Bill? The tribals in the said region held meetings and submitted a Memorandum to the Central Government. They also met the Minister, Shri Santosh Mohan Dev. The Minister assured them that the draft Bill, which had been sent to them by the Central Government, would be discussed with them before it was given the final shape.

Sir, no District Council of the North Eastern Region has supported the present Bill. The Autonomous District Council of Tripura has unanimously protested against this Bill. Therefore, I would request the Hon'ble Minister to withdraw this Bill. This Bill cannot satisfy the tribals of Tripura and the North Eastern Region. This Bill will lead them to the path of destruction. Therefore, the Hon'ble Minister should withdraw this Bill in order to safeguard the interests of the tribals in Tripura and the North Eastern Region.

SHRI PRITHIBI MAJHI (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1988. The Bill provides to save the interests of the tribal people of Tripura and Mizoram.

Sir, Tripura was included in the Sixth Schedule in 1984, having less power in the District Council. There were commitments in the Memorandum of Settlement of Tripura and Mizoram with a view to safeguarding the interests of the minority tribals in these States as well as restoration of peace and normalcy in Mizoram and Tripura. There were underground activities going on for years together. It was the feeling of the tribal people that they would lose their identity in course of time. So, it is an appropriate step for seeking to provide more autonomy for the District Councils in Mizoram and Tripura for making speedier progress while preserving their identity. The Governor is bestowed with discretionary powers in dealing with certain provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, which is appropriate, because in certain States the Government is not taking care in the matter of minority tribals who are deprived.

While supporting this Bill I would like to seek a clarification whether such kind of Bills are brought only after realization, by the Government, of the underground activities and disturbances by the tribes. Then, what about the other tribes of our country?

About Manipur, for extension of the Sixth Schedule to the existing Autonomous District Councils, it was assured by the Home Minister that it would be taken up "At the appropriate time" and "at the earliest opportunity" in both the Houses in 1984, while the Constitution (Fiftyfirst Amendment) Bill was being passed for extension of the Sixth Schedule to the pre-existing powerless Autonomous Hill District Councils of Tripura. But as per the assurance given by the Home Minister, the State of Manipur is not being clubbed now. What happens to that assurance?

What about the tribals living in the tea and ex-tea garden areas of Assam, those who came from the other parts of the country like Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, etc., during the British regime? Though they have their ethnic character they are not recognized as Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes whereas their counterparts are having Constitutional rights as Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes What does the Government think about them for their upliftment. They are still deprived of their legitimate claims.

I would like to mention that in the tribal-dominated areas of most of the States of our country, particularly in the States of Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh, their traditions, customs, language and identity are dying day by day. The tribals living in these parts of India are, I think, extremely backward in comparison with the tribals of the North-Eastern region. So, what steps will the Government take to preserve their distinct languages, culture and identity? In this connection I would like to mention about the language of the Santhal Mundas. Some linguists say that this language is the oldest language in the world. However, it has no place in those States or in the constitution.

Therefore, it is my suggestion to create Autonomous District Councils under the Sixth Schedule for every tribal district of bigger areas where substantially large areas of tribals exist in Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, etc., as a means for speed / development of the tribals while preserving their identity.

With these words, Sir, I again support this Bill. Thank you.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, after listening to the speeches of the Treasury Benches we feel that there is much more to it. Our friend and Leader, Mr. Gurupadaswamy has adequately, forcefully said that the Constitution should not be tinkered with. But when the ruling party has got other ideas, wants to become mischievous, I think, these things do come. It has been mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that "over a period of time the minority tribals of Mizoram covered under the Sixth Schedule have

[Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan Reddy]

come to feel..." That feeling itself has brought an amendment. That is the feeling of the Mizos as has been explained in it. But the medicine is being given not only to the Mizos but to Tripura also. We do not know why. In the Objects and Reasons there is no mention of it. Why is this medicine being given to Tripura? Is it because the Left Front is having majority in the District Council, because the Left Front District Council has got two more years of life? This has to be thought about. It cannot be taken very easily because of what has happened in Tripura and the experience that the popular movement in Tripura is facing repression. I think, this has to be taken very seriously.

Then, Sir, the speakers from this side have adequately told that the powers of the State Legislature should be paramount. So also the powers of parliament as an elected body should be paramount. But where is this Governor?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAMN (SHRI JAGGESH DESAI): Mr. Narayan Kar has spoken something differently.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: The hon. Minister has stated about the 1935 Act. The Governor had certain discretionary powers. We quite agree. That was of the period of monkeys. Now we want to create more monkeys. There is friction between the State Legislature—the atmosphere has been created—and the autonomous District Council. The quarrel of the cats and the monkey will come into play. Like that, this amendment which now the Government is trying to pass will affect in future every State.

Already the Minister has spoken about Assam. After failing in many ways to break the people's movement in Assam now they are thinking about this type of interference in Assam. Discretionary powers for the Governor for defence of tribal population, defence of poor people, defence of farmers, all [illegible]

is the Constitution not sufficient? After all, doubting the patriotism of the State people, the State Legislature, by going in for this device, you create friction. What is the necessity of creating friction?

What about the Governor? What is the type of action which the Governor does take? In my own State till now no representative of people has got a single invitation for any of the functions in which the Governor has attended. My own town, the Governor visited, but I did not get any invitation. My own district the Governor visited several times, but none of the elected representatives got any invitations. When the Governor's functions become private functions for private purposes, then, it becomes very difficult to have democracy. That is why frictions do take place. With these frictions in such areas in which people have been neglected, perforce they will have to rebel to see that their lives are bettered. In such a situation you try to interfere by making such an Amendment. It will have disastrous consequences. If you make the Governor interfere, you create friction there. That friction may lead to confrontation. For this confrontation in the North-East the country is absolutely not prepared. Let the Treasury Benches realise the fact.

5.00 P.M.

Already you are having the trouble and the trouble is continuing. That is why I said that this amendment could have been avoided. Matters could have been dealt with under the existing provisions of the V and VI Schedules and the matter could have been settled. That is why I request once more the Government to take this matter very seriously to see that there is a rapport between the District Councils and the State Government. I can clearly see that in Tripura this amendment is going to get the District Council dissolved in the name of the discretionary power of the Governor. You cannot do through the State Government because you are committed to the

Governor. This attitude of the Government cannot be appreciated. We oppose this amendment Bill tooth and nail We want the House to reject it. We also want the Government to see the dangerous consequences of such an amendment Bill.

SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG (Meghalaya): I rise to support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1988. I think it was long overdue and this, as the Minister has put it, will be meaningful for the smooth functioning of the District Councils in Tripura and Mizoram.

Shri Gurupadaswamy being a leader should have gone to these areas, studied the situation and the functioning of the Councils and come up with suggestions. Simply opposing it in one breath and saying that this could have been brought through other means of legislative measures means that he agrees to it, but does not want it to be put under the Constitution.

I am confused by the speech of some Members that they do not seem to have studied the situation as it prevails in the District Councils of Mizoram and Tripura. In Tripura before independence the tribal population was two-thirds and the non-tribal population was one-third. Without protection what has happened? Tribal population has now become one-third and the non-tribal population is more than two-thirds.

As it has been enshrined in the Constitution, the Government of India should protect the minorities. They have done that, but it does not mean that whatever Bill has been passed in 1984, it will remain as it is with no further improvement. I am glad that the Minister has taken pains to study the situation. Although he belongs to the community that comprised the majority in Tripura, he feels concerned about the plight of minority community there.

The Government there is a Congress Government. Yet he has brought this Bill in the interest of making the District Councils functionable.

There are a number of measures which he has brought although they are in a very simple form. These measures would remove the conflict and friction that may arise between the State Government and the District Councils. The District Councils are autonomous bodies having legislative, executive and judiciary powers. If they are to function effectively, they must be given special powers. Now, what we find here is amendment of clause 2 which defines the powers of the District Councils, this will help in making the councils to function more effectively. There is a division of subjects between the Centre and the State, but we do not have clear division of powers between the District Councils and the State concerned to clearly define the powers of the Councils to make laws under paragraph 3 of the Sixth Schedule. That is why it is necessary that the Constitution has to define these powers. When a legislature measure has been taken and passed unanimously by the majority of the Members of the District Council, the Governor should accept the popular demand, otherwise it is meaningless. If this measure is to go through another process, that is, the State Legislature or the State Government which would sit over the file, then, nothing will move. What is the use of having the District Council? For what purpose? For whose interests?

Then, another thing is that there has to be some time-limit on the part of the State Government to release the funds and share of royalties on minerals, etc. This is very important because we have found over the years that the councils did not get their due share although it was apportioned by the State Government. Now, the Governor who does not belong to any political party and who is common both to Councils as well as the State Government, will be able to decide it in all fairness. I think, this is a right step. I am glad that the Minister has not entrusted this work to the Governor alone but would consult the State Government. I am also glad to note that the Bill is making mandatory for the State Government to make payments within a year. Otherwise, how do these Councils run? You have to understand their real difficulties. As regards the functions of the District Councils, their functions are limited and they have to function within their own resources and these resources are tagged with the State

[Shri Jerlie E. Tariang]

Governments. Unless somewhere you demarcate what are the resources to be given to the Councils and what are to be retained by the State Governments, it would be very difficult for them to function.

Regarding non-distilled alcoholic liquor as mentioned by a friend in the Opposition if they form part of the cultural and social functions of the people of the Tribe, however small they may be, a State Government may come and have a new policy and say that there will be a prohibition. Now, they will have to do away with their religious functions, then, that is why they have to be protected and that protection is now embodied in the Constitution itself.

Sir, then there is the case of nomination of members to the District Councils. As it is, it appears from the Constitution, the Governor will nominate those members, but who nominate? It is the State Government who nominate the members to the District Councils. The District Councils should be able to recommend members to the Governor and he can accept their recommendations because he has no political interest.

Regarding financial powers, I would like to plead for the immediate consideration of the Government. The Council's subjects for resources are limited and they are to function with great restraints. Whatever resources are there, they are mainly from the forests and minerals. Deforestation has gone to such an extent that our hills will soon become desert unless they are protected. Yet, if you do not allow the timber to be exported outside the State, then, what happens? They will have no means of income. So, I request that for the District Council also, the State Government should be empowered to include specific budget proposals in their Plan Budgets, to be recommended specifically to the Planning Commission for incorporation of certain specific financial assistance to the District Councils. This will help in making them more functional and will serve the interest of the people. The Prime Minister has said very recently that there should be decentralization of powers. What do we mean by this? This development process which has to go to the people, has to be channelised. In the plains, we channelise it through panchayats. In the hills, we have District/Regional and village councils. Unless these are given financial support, nothing is going to come out of this. If the Plan does not make specific provisions for these Councils, then the State Government should be authorised to include them in their State Plans and it should be mandatory for the Planning Commission also to allot funds specifically for the District Council in every sphere like all development programmes, which are undertaken by the District Councils. There are various factors I would like to make but due to paucity of time I have to curtail my speech (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Last point.

SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG: If you allow, Sir, I have so many things to speak about. If you do not, then, I have to be controlled by you. I would like to say that coming from that area, I am having knowledge of many tribal areas in the north eastern region. I think very few hon. Members here can say that they know as much as I know about the tribal areas of the North Eastern Region. Sir, what I would like to mention is about the issue of trading licences to the non-tribals. You all know if you go to the North Eastern region, whether it is Assam, whether it is Meghalaya or whether it is Manipur, who controls the economy? The people from outside, from Rajasthan from different places and even in Bengal... (*Interruption*)....

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: Why do you blame Rajasthan?

SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG: I really praise them because they are controlling us. (*Interruptions*). Yes, you have got the power but I have to protect my people also. Unless the District Councils are empowered to control their licence and issue licence not indiscriminately, the people would not be able to know who are the non-tribal people, who are the local residents and who are the genuine

traders. We should not bring influx and competition between the Marwaris, Sindhis and Punjabis and all that. We do not want to make those areas a place of competition for these big business tycoons. I praise them, I wish them well. I went to U.K. and I found there that the Marwaris, Sindhis and Gujaratis are controlling the economy in London. I am very proud of that. But what is happening in the North Eastern region? The people are subjected to poverty and interested persons in power would convine with businessmen and exploit the people. This is where we need protection. I feel, the Minister has done very well and has been able to give a proper direction to the District Councils that they will issue licences to non-tribal traders so that it would be controlled. Sir, I do not want to take the time of the House but I am really sorry to say that while in Tripura, you have extended the Sixth Schedule in 1984, but in Manipur, nothing was done although they are very similar to each other. Sir, both of them were Princely States before independence. Both Manipur and Tripura were Princely States at the time of independence. In both the States tribals are minorities and they comprise one third of the total population. (*Interruption*). When Tripura was brought under the Schedule we were very happy. But now it is stated that the State Governments have not agreed to the idea of bringing the Councils in their States. We have an able Minister in Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev and I hope that he will be able to convince the people of Manipur, the people in authority there, and see that the tribal populations there have the same facilities and protection as other tribals. Mizoram has the majority of Mizo tribals. But there are smaller communities there like Chakmas, Lakhers and Pawis who have their own Regional Councils and District Councils. I feel that the proposed measures in the Bill should be accepted by everybody. We should not politicalise the office of Governor. I do not know what functions are discharged by the Governor in Andhra Pradesh. The saying goes that love begets love and hate begets hate. I feel that one cannot be blamed without the other being blamed. I feel that the hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh should kindly find out the way how to work together with the office of the Governor. The Centre has to have some representative there. People cannot be made to run to Delhi every time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You are testing my patience. Just because the Chair is a liberal tribal it does not mean that you should test its patience.

SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG: I feel that the House should be unanimous and those who oppose should kindly withdraw in the interests of tribal communities in the hill areas of the north-eastern region. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *ALIAS* V. ARUNACHALAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in fact I welcome the object of the Bill. The object of the Bill is laudable. But the way in which the amendment is proposed is quite unsatisfactory, unwarranted and undemocratic. Sir, we are not against the constitution of any District Council or Regional Council for the welfare of the tribal race or to protect their individuality and nicety and identity of their character. Sir, that is why the founding-fathers of our Constitution, to protect the interests of the ribal race and to keep the diversities in unity, incorporated the Sixth Schedule in our Constitution. But, Sir, what is painful to point out is that the amendment has bypassed the jurisdiction of the State Government and the popularly elected Government. The State Legislature is undermined in this amendment. Sir, we are aware of the fact that in a federal set up there are two systems of Government. There is no room for a third tier. Either knowingly or unknowingly or with a deliberate design, here, a third tier has been created in the name of conferring special or more powers to the District Council subject to the approval of the Governor. Sir, to have co-ordination and cohesion between the District Council and the State Legislature, the State Legislature must be conferred with the power of scrutiny. If the District Council is to be free from the scrutiny of the State Legislature, then I say that this is a three-

[Shri Aladi Aruna *alias* V. Arunachalam]

tier system, that we are indirectly introducing now.

Under the present amendment, we have not given any absolute powers to the District Council. But what we have done is that we have given absolute power to the Governor and that is a dangerous thing. If you are very really interested in conferring more powers on the District Council, you could have allowed the District Council to be supreme within its area. But you have not conferred any such power on the District Council. But, at the same time you have given the power only to the Governor. Assignment of any power to the Governor means enjoyment of power by the Centre because the Governor is appointed by the Centre and he holds office during the pleasure of the President and the pleasure of the President is nothing but the pleasure of the party in power. So, within the State, by conferring more powers on the District Council, the Centre is transgressing the jurisdiction of the State. This is my first objection.

Actually, if we are very particular about this, as we have given special status to Kashmir, we can do so and you can come forward to give a special status to the tribal areas and I will welcome that. It is essential to keep their identity. But you are not for that. But you are for the colonial way of controlling the tribal area and that is why you have conferred more powers on the Governor. It is needless to say here now how the Governors are behaving in various States. Much information has been furnished to this august House about this and I am very sorry to mention that most of the Governors are unfit even to be the Presidents of panchayat boards! But you have elevated these people to the level of Governor. They are trampling upon our democratic values and institutions. But I do not want to elaborate on this subject more.

Before I conclude, I have to draw the attention of the honourable Minister through you to one point. You please see 2(3) of the Bill. It says:

"12AA(b) the Governor may, by public notification, direct that any Act of the Legislature of the State of Tripura to which the provisions of clause (a) of this sub-paragraph do not apply, shall not apply to the autonomous district or an autonomous region in that State or shall apply to that district or such region or any part thereof subject to such exceptions or modifications, as he may specify in the notification."

So, by issuing a notification through the Governor, you seize and control the District Council and free it from the scrutiny of the State because any law is now enforceable within the area of the District Council by the notification of the Governor. Is it desirable? Is it necessary? you have specified certain areas, and I can understand that. But this a wholesale prevention, wholesale prohibition. But the honourable Minister may argue that it is extended in the case of the President also. I can understand your argument. But I would like to remind you that as far as the President is concerned, he has to accept the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. But, as far as the Governor is concerned, there is no such compelling clause in the Constitution. He may, and he may not.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Consultation is there.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: In the Forty-seventh Amendment of the Constitution, a new provision was incorporated to the effect that the President must accept the aid and advice of the Cabinet. But that is not a compelling clause as far as the State Governor is concerned. That is why I say that this is a dangerous thing as far as this is concerned. As far as the President is concerned, you can control. But, as far as the Governor is concerned, the State has no control over the action of the Governor. Only you have got the control That is why the wholesale way of prohibiting the rights of the States under the pretext of protecting the diversity and identity of District Council is highly objectionable, undemocratic and anti-federal.

With this note of warning, I conclude my speech.

DR. C. SILVERA (Mizoram): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to welcome the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1988. The purpose and the objective of this Bill is to give more powers to the autonomous District Councils of Mizoram and Tripura. Also the Bill will confer this discretionary power to the Governor of the State. This will protect the autonomy of the Hill District Councils from the harassment by the State Governments by means of dissolution, suspension or supersession of the District Councils, which usually has happened. A Bill of this type is needed because of experiences we have had in Mizoram during the MNF Ministry. And that is the very reason why a memorandum was submitted by the minority groups, that is, Lakher, Pawi and Chakma, to safeguard their rights and privileges.

A lot of mention was made about Mizoram. I would like to enlighten the House what happened during the past few months in Mizoram. And I think this is the very reason why an amendment of this type is needed.

There are three autonomous District Councils in the southern most district of Mizoram known as Chhimtuipui District, belonging to three minority communities of Kaher, Pawi and Chakma. The members of the Council are directly elected on the basis of adult sufferage for a period of five years. The majority party forms the Executive Committee with the Chief Executive Member as its head.

Contrary to his promise as contained in clause 9 of the Memorandum of settlement on Mizoram to protect the rights and privileges of the minority communities, the MNF Government has been constantly harassing them.

The rupees five crores given by the Centre directly to the autonomous District Councils for development of the area has been misused by the MNF Ministry, violating financial rules and regulations.

When Mr. Laldenga assumed office in February 1987, the Pawi and Chakma District Councils were the first target of hatred. Their terms were to expire in November. In spite of this, Mr. Laldenga constituted a one man inquiry commission on the basis of the allegations fabricated by his men. The inquiry commission did not find any substantial evidence to warrant dissolution of the Councils. The Rules require that the enquiry report should be placed before the Assembly, which Mr. Laldenga did not dare to do. However, in spite of this, he dissolved the Councils.

The election of Pawi and Chakma District Councils were, therefore, held in January 1988 after being postponed two times by the Mizoram Government. In Chakma District Council, Laldenga's party failed to secure a single seat out of eleven. The Congress party won 8 seats and 3 went to independents. In Pawi District Council, Laldenga's party won 8 seats as against 11 won by the Congress. There are 2 seats to be nominated by the State Government. Till now, Mr. Laldenga refused to fill up the nominated seats. He has constituted a one-man inquiry commission again on the basis of allegations fabricated by Laldenga's defeated men. Five Congress members were disqualified and unseated by the one-man Commission on 22nd July, 1988. The five men approached Guwahati High Court which issued interim order upholding the election of the five members. The Home Ministry also advised the Mizoram Government to instruct the Pawi District Council not to transact any business under the circumstances. The High Court order and the Centre's advice were totally ignored by the Mizoram Government which appointed pro-tem Chairman to conduct the business. The Chairman resigned earlier to become the Executive Member and the Deputy Chairman was disqualified by the one-man Enquiry Commission. In contravention and sheer disregard of the Autonomous District Councils rules and regulations, the Council without any proper sittings and under the guidance of the pro-tem Chairman, backed by the Chief Minister, have been paralysing the functioning of the

[Dr. C. Silvera]

Pawi District Council since 22nd July, 1988, till now. This was happening in Mizoram.

Sir, whenever the Regional parties come into power in the State, these District Councils run by the minorities have always been harassed. And Mr. Laldenga, even after promising and signing the Memorandum of Settlement continued hasassing. And he made the District Council in such a way that it was not possible to run the District Council. He wanted to run a minority Government in the District Council. And that is the very reason why these minorities need protection. Unless the Constitution is amended, there is nobody to interfere in the matter. The Governor has nothing to do with it because the Constitution does not give any power. But if the Regional parties and the State Government are going to harass the elected Government of the District Councils, there is no safeguard for them. And that is the very reason why this Amendment has been brought and it is very much welcomed by the whole of Mizos.

Sir, it is very clearly mentioned in the Bill that the Governor is not going to act like a dictator. Clause 20BB says: "The Governor shall, after consulting the Council of Miniters, and if he thinks it necessary, the District Council or the Regional Council concerned, take such action as he coniders necessary in his discretion." So, he is not going to act on his own. He is going to consult the Council of Ministers or the District Council Members or the Regional Council Members. So, what our friends have said is not quite correct. And unless this type of safeguard is given to these minorities, it is not possible to run because State Governments are changing. And as I said, whenever the Regional party comes into power in Mizoram, all the District Councils are harassed.

Sir, substitution of Lakher district into Mara district and Pawi district into Lai district is very much welcomed because the Lakhers feel that they are Maras and the Pawis feel that they are Lais. So, this will suit the sentiments of Pawi and Lakher people.

Sir, I need not say anything much about this Bill because this Bill has been very much welcomed by the Mizos. I would like to request the other side also to support this Bill. And I must congratulate and thank Santoshji for bringing forward such a good Bill.

Thank you, very much, Sir.

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA (Assam): Vice-Chairman, Sir, The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1988, is a Bill to pave way for the Centre to centralise more and more powers for it and curb the powers of the State legislature. By bypassing the State legislature, the centre is going to take all powers in its hands. This is against the spirit of our Constitution and against democratic values and against democracy. The clause which is going to be inserted in para 9 of the original Bill, of course, can be supported. By this amendment, the district council is going to benefit and it would also be ensured that royalties made to district councils would be released in time, without delay. In case of some States where there is delay in release of royalties, this amendment will be of help.

But the aim of curbing powers of State legislature cannot be supported by any person who has faith in and respect for democracy. This is number one.

Any Act or resolution of the district council had to come for a scrutiny of the State legislature to ensure that it is not against the integrity and security of the country. This power of the legislature is now going to be taken away. Then, the legislature had to approve the decisions of the district councils or the regional councils. This power also is going to be taken away by this Bill. This is number two.

Thirdly, the Governors in Tripura and in Mizoram will be all in all, and the district council and the regional council will be run under the discretion of the

Governors. As the amendment says, he will consult the Council of Ministers, but there is no compulsion for him to act according to the suggestion or advice or decision of the Council of Ministers. This means, a nominated head will overpower and overshadow the elected government of a State. The institution of the Governor has already been degraded and now he would have to act as a direct agent of the Central Government openly.

My contention is that the Central Government which is supposed to be the guardian of democracy, is going to bring itself to the lowest strata in the country's policy-making. In the case of district councils and regional councils, Parliament and State legislatures will have nothing to do. These district and regional councils will be like centrally-sponsored or centrally-administered places though they will have their own representation in the State legislature and Parliament itself.

In the case of non-distilled alcohol, much has already been said. But in this case also, the order, or legislation of a State legislature, will have nothing to do. In this case, the State Governments are made ineffective on the plea to safeguard the tribal culture, as if the State Governments were, or are very much against the tribal culture and heritage. But the Bill does not confine itself to this much only. You are continuing to give indulgence to the tribal people to drink alcohol. This is very much against the Constitution and very much against the Gandhian spirit of which the ruling party proclaims itself to be the staunch follower.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government, I urge upon Shri Santosh Mohan Dev, to withdraw this Bill for the sake of democracy, for the sake of the Constitution and for the sake of the country. Thank you.

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have been very carefully listening to the speeches made by hon. Members from the Opposition. Whatever they said can be summarised into only two points, two questions. Firstly, why this amendment? Secondly, it is absolutely obnoxious today to give discretionary powers to the Governor. These are the only two points made. These two points were very forcefully made by Mr. Aladi Aruna and Mr. Gurupadaswamy. These points were also made by other speakers, like Dr. Reddy and others.

My answer is, firstly, are they really amendments at all? Secondly, are really discretionary powers given to the Governor? In my respectful submission I do not think so. I have carefully read the provisions of the original Sixth Schedule as well as of the present Bill. I do not find any substantial changes. I do not find any substantive amendments made to the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. Secondly, I will also show that no discretionary powers are newly being given to the Governor.

The first question is, are they really amendments at all? The confusion that has been created in the minds of the hon. Members from the Opposition is due to the last clause of the Bill, insertion of new paragraph 20BB. What discretionary powers have been given? I have summarised the powers given to the Governor after a careful reading of the Sixth Schedule. They are as follows:

Paragraph 1 (2): Division of area or areas into autonomous regions. If there are different Scheduled Tribes in an autonomous district, the Governor has been given the power, the discretionary power, to divide the areas. Paragraph 1(3): Creation of new districts, exclusion of areas, bringing in areas and so on Paragraph 2(1):Nomination of four members to the District Council. Paragraph 2(4) and paragraph 2(7): The rules of the District Councils and the Regional Councils are to be approved by the Governor. Paragraph 5: Trial of suits and cases under the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes-rules are to be made by the Governor. Paragraph 6(1): Establishment of primary schools, dispensaries, markets, cattle pounds, fer-

[Shri Baharul Islam]

ries, fisheries etc., these settlements are to be approved by the Governor. Paragraph 14(1): Appointment of Commission to inquire into and report on the administration of autonomous districts and autonomous regions. Paragraph 15(1): The Governor may annul or suspend the acts and resolutions of District and Regional Councils. Paragraph 16(2): The Governor may assume the powers to him when the administration of the District and Regional Council cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Sixth Schedule.

Sir, these provisions are already there in the Sixth Schedule. The new paragraph 20BB says that in these cases, the Governor will exercise the powers in his discretion. Now, it is a debatable point. Suppose you withdraw this clause, clause 20BB. Let there be a dispute in a court of law, in the High Court or the Supreme Court. The lawyers on behalf of the District or the Regional Councils will argue that the powers to be exercised by the Governor are already there and he exercises them in his discretion. It is because the Sixth Schedule does not expressly say whether these powers have to be exercised by the Governor in his discretion or in his individual judgement, namely, whether these powers have to be exercised by the Governor on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. The Sixth Schedule is silent. Therefore, the court might very well interpret the clauses, go into the history and background of the Sixth Schedule. If we go into the background and history of the Sixth Schedule, we find, during the British time these areas which are now covered by the Fifth and Sixth Schedules, were "backward tracts". the "excluded" and "partially excluded" areas, and were not within the purview of the administration of the State Government. Even under the Government of India Act, 1935, although there were governments constituted by the Congress and other parties, these powers were not with them. These powers were administered by the Governing Council through the Governor. In other words, these powers were exercised by the Governor in his discretion. Therefore, that development came and the entire position was thoroughly discussed and examined in the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly constituted sub-committees. These sub-committees also examined this position. Certainly this Sixth Schedule was within the Constitution. Constitution of India is one thing, this Sixth Schedule is another Constitution. Some say, it is within the Constitution and some say it is outside the Constitution. It is a little debatable point for us. Anyway, it must be remembered that Sixth Schedule is a miniature constitution of India for the purposes of administering certain backward areas. Now, what was the use of Sixth Schedule? It was only to protect those people who were unfamiliar with the life being lived by people in other parts of the country. Their life was entirely different. Their way of life, their practices, their social life were entirely different from the life of the people in the rest of the country. Therefore, these areas had to be carved out. The tribal areas of other parts of the country are covered by Fifth Schedule and the tribal areas of Assam were covered by the Sixth Schedule originally. Now Assam has been bifurcated into so many States. All these new States come under the Sixth Schedule. So, this is the background. My friend Mr. Aladi Aruna said it very well and Mr. Gurupadaswamy also said, "It is abnoxious that you give discretionary powers to the Governor in the modern days." It is true so far as your part and my part of the country are concerned, but it is not true to that part of the country to which Mr. Tariang belongs, to which Dr. Silvera belongs. There a different constitutional jurisdiction will apply. Therefore, when the court would have taken into account this history of the Sixth Schedule, certainly they might have come to the conclusion that the Governor had to exercise these powers which I have enumerated, which are already there in the Sixth Scheduled, in his own discretion. Today the Government has come with an amendment which tries to avoid ambiguity leaving it to implication which means dispute, which means court

litigation, and all that. In order to avoid those litigations, disputes etc. the Government has come forward with Section 20BB which clarifies the position. This will save the people from a number of litigations etc.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): That also after the consultation with the Council of Ministers.

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: Exactly after the consultation of the Council of Ministers and also the local people and Dr. Silvera has very clearly explained the position in his own State. They felt that they were bulldozed by the majority around them. The Mizos themselves are tribals, but there are small socially, economically and culturally more backward communities, like Chakmas etc. therefore they must be protected. So my respectful submission is that no fresh power has been given to the Governor to be exercised in his discretion. They are already there. But the Government has only clarified it. That is my respectful submission.

Secondly, it has been said, why this amendment? The amendments are two, as I have already submitted. Section 20BB is now clear. As I have explained, in my respectful submission, it is a clarificatory provision.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): That you have made clear.

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: Secondly, another provision is there, the new Section 12AA and 12B which say that the Acts of Parliament and Acts of State Legislature are not applicable to these areas unless they can be made applicable, in the case of Acts of Parliament, by a notification by the President and in case of a law passed by the State Legislature by a notification by the Governor. These two sections also were originally in the Sixth Schedule itself. But they were worded in a different way. If such a law is passed, then the District Council or the Regional Council, as the case may be, could have rather consistent with the tribal concious on little incongruous in language. Instead of saying that if these Acts come, the District Council or the Regional Council could say "No", now they are saying that Acts of Parliament and the State Legislature will not apply to these areas unless the President or the Governor, as the case may be, would by notification say that these Acts only will be applicable to these areas for that purpose. In my respectful submission, there is no new amendment. In one case it is only a drafting change, in the other case it is mere clarification and nothing else.

Thirdly it cannot be said that all the powers have been given to the Governor. Some powers—for example in the new Bill itself, powers with reargd to mines etc. and so many other powers are there, and then this new section 2(1)(3) says: "The Governor may, by order, direct that the share of royalties to be made over..." etc.—it is not to be exercised in his discretion, mind you; it is to be exercised by the Governor with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): That is all right. You have made your point.

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: So my respectful submission is that actually there is no substantive change in the law. The same law was already there which they have fully explained.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Shri Chitta Basu. Five minutes only. By 6 o'clock, I want to complete the discussion.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to oppose this amending Bill. I will explain why. Don't worry. But you should ask the Chair also to provide some time to me to explain it to your satisfaction.

Sir, I am quite happy to find that tribal consciousness in different parts of the country is increasing. That is a welcome sign for the country's unity and integrity. And this tribal consciousness is increasingly rather consistent with the tribal concious o

[Shri Chitta Basu]

ness, based on the demand for preservation of ethnic and cultural identities and also for the restoration of that identity in those areas where that identity has been lost.

As a matter of fact, the concept of Autonomous District Councils was accepted by the framers of the Constitution in order to meet the hopes and aspirations of the tribals of our country and they have given the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution which, I agree, is a mini-Constitution within the main Constitution. The Sixth Schedule has also assured the autonomy of the areas inhabited by the tribals, and I am one of those who feel that that autonomy should be further expanded, increased; it is not to be shrunk, it is not to be lessened. But, to my great disappointment, instead of further expanding it, the right for autonomy is being restricted, limited, rather shrunk, by this amendment.

Of course, Mr. Baharul Islam maintained that this is no amendment. If this is no amendment, then what was the necessity of bringing in this Bill at all? ..(*Interruptions*) Now look at what you clarified today. All the clarification is based on three assumptions. One assumption is, allow me to say, that the Governors are paragons of impartiality and all the virtues on the earth. It is on this assumption that this clarification is being made. The second assumption is that autonomy of the tribal areas is synonymous with the expansion of the area of discretionary power of the Governor. Naturally, these two assumptions are wrong, antidemocratic and atrocious. The only historical thing that has been mentioned by way of justification for accepting that the Governors are paragons of all the virtues on the earth and they are paragons of impartiality is that this discretionary power of the Governor is synonymous with the autonomy of the tribals. I know, these are things of the British days and I don't like to take much time of the House on this. But, that is not the reality. The Governors are not paragons of all the virtues on the earth, nor are they impartial. In certain cases—I don't want to mention them because this is not the occasion—there have been some instances where the Governors were partial and partisan and, for narrow, selfish and individual interests they misused their Constitutional power, particularly this discretionary power. Therefore, I could say that these assumptions are not correct and, therefore, the conclusions also cannot be justified.

Now it has been said—if you would just allow me—that if we want that the autonomy now being enjoyed by the ADCs or the Regional Councils is to be further expanded, then paragraph 15 is also to be amended wherein it is stated—I don't want to read out the paragraph because it is known to the Minister and others—regarding annulment or suspension of acts and resolutions of District and Regional Councils. Here the Governor has been given the exclusive right to determine whether a particular resolution or a particular policy of the ADC is prejudicial to the public order and endangers the safety of India. As one individual in his discretion he can take a view that the decision of the ADC is prejudicial to the public order and dangerous to the unity of the country. 6.00 P.M.

Therefore, this kind of power cannot be given to an individual. If we are really to expand the autonomy, then, that has to be amended. But, instead of amending that, taking away that power of the Governor, exclusive power, as a matter of fact, Sir, I don't want to take much of your time ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): One minute only.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I will just refer to the clauses. You look at the amendment proposed to be made in paragraph 15 wherein "Legislature of the State" has been substituted by "him". That is the Governor represents the State Legislature. Then, again, in paragraph 16 "subject to the previous approval of the Legislature of the State" has been omitted. Therefore, the area of the discretionary power has been extended. Naturally, that cannot be equated wth the idea or the concept of the expansion of the autonomy.

My second point is, it means, the whole Bill appears, at least to me, that

with a sense of vengeance they have adopted the attitude towards the State Legislature. As a matter of fact, the whole scheme of the Constitution is that the State Legislature and the A.D.C. are not mutually exclusive. There is no autonomy or there is no contradiction between an elected State Legislature and the elected A.D.C. The whole purpose is to invent rather discover, an element of dichotomy, an element of contradiction between the elected State Legislature and the elected A.D.C.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): That is all right.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This is not a good trend. Therefore, Sir, I feel that this Bill is not for autonomy. Rather it is for centralisation of power.

Only one more point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Not one point, but one sentence only.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: One sentence, all right. I find that the Chief Executive Member of the Tripura District Council in a public statement has accused the Minister of Home Affairs, saying that the Minister had assured that before framing the Bill he would consult all the Chief Executive Officers of the ADCs of the North-Eastern region and now that assurance of consultation before the formulation of the Bill was not carried out. I hope, the hon. Minister will clarify this position.

Lastly, Sir, the whole purpose of this Bill is ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You oppose it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: ... to disband the present ADC of Tripura which is now being manned by Left Front.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Basumatari. Are you very keen to speak, Mr. Basumatari?

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: Yes, Sir, I will speak for only one second. I want to mention about only one point about the Sixth Schedule. I was a Member of the Constituent Assembly. It was the wisdom of Prime Minister Nehru who wanted the people covered under the Sixth Schedule to develop them according to their own genius. Nobody supported him on it. But when he explained with all his might, everybody realised how this area has been kept under darkness and those people were segregated and not allowed to come down nor the plains people go over there. It is an excluded area. So, Mizoram and Nagaland were excluded areas and Khasi Hills and Garo Hills were partially excluded areas. The Prime Minister wanted to consolidate them under the Sixth Schedule and to give the power to develop themselves in their own genius. That was a point which was accepted. Therefore, I have nothing to say except only one point.

[The Vice Chairman (Shri H. Hanumanthappa) in the Chair].

Now you are going to apply the Sixth Schedule to Tripura because Mrs. Gandhi announced in the other House that Tripura was a tribal State, but now the tribals have been reduced to minority. They should have done something enabling them to develop them in their own genius. Therefore, the Government had introduced Sixth Schedule in Tripura. Now, Hon'ble member belongs to Tripura. That means Tripura people themselves oppose it. I do not know why he opposes the tribal people to develop. I would request the Hon'ble Minister that he should do justice to the people of Manipur also. There are lot of tribals. One-third population is there in the hills who comprise 90 per cent of the area. You should not deprive them of the benefit enjoyed by Tripura and Manipur and other areas the benefit of Sixth Schedule.

Now, I would like to speak on another point. Mr. Nagen Saikia gave certain figures. I don't remember them exactly. The Hon'ble Minister knows when this

[Shri Dharanidhar Basumatari]

regional Government did not allow election on the District Council of Karbialong, and North Cachar hills, as my friend Dr. Silvera has said even in the tribal areas these tribal people belonging to the ex-Chief Minister opposed the District Council when he gave order for it. Therefore, this injustice was considered to be an act of the Government of India. The Government of India has been now good enough to learn the lesson and they have to change it. Why do you object to the Governor where she is doing justice? Why are you opposing the popular Government? I am very sorry my friend, Mr. Gurupadaswamy, who is a senior Member, has said that the Government has been doing injustice to the tribal people. I submit what is being done by the Government of India is being done in a right direction and it should be supported wholeheartedly.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: At the very outset I thank all the hon. Members of the House who have participated in this debate. I am happy to see that those who are tribal members, especially from the North Eastern region like Shri S. C. Jamir, Prof. Tariang, Dr. Silvera and also those who do not belong to the Tribal community, but they have their political base in the North-Eastern region like Shri Baharul Islam, Basumatari Ji and others, have supported this Bill. Shri Gurupadaswamy, though objected, did not like the way the Bill has been brought, but he has also agreed that the tribal interests should be protected. The only exception of opposition to the Bill is that of Mr. Narayan Kar, a member from CPM from Tripura and Mr. Chitta Basu, a member from Forward Block from West Bengal.

Mr. Chitta Basu has raised a question about the press report. The members of the autonomous District Council met me and gave a memorandum. Mr. Kar has in his speech said that the demands of the tribals have been overlooked and not protected. The District Council Members of Tripura are also signatories to the memorandum. On the basis of this memorandum, the Government of India has brought this amendment. I assure them, if we do not accept some of their vital points, I shall definitely call them and discuss with them. Except one point, the financial powers, that is, the Government of India should pay the money directly to the A.D.C. almost all the points which were demanded by the Autonomous District Council Organisation have been accepted by us. There is a fear psychosis in the mind of the CPM Members that this Bill has been brought to supersede their elected body in Tripura. I cannot vouch for the Tripura State Government here. Whatever is being done, is being done to enable the Tripura State Government to perform its duty and take a decision. I cannot confirm or deny, but with these amendments which are now coming the elected body not only in Tripura but anywhere in the country will have a forum in the Governor where they can go and lodge their appeal. Now, as per the existing Act, the Governor has to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers. But after giving his discretion, he will listen to both the aggrieved parties, that is, the District Council as well as the State Legislature or the Council of Ministers and in his wisdom he will give a decision. So rather they should be happy that this particular amendment has come.

A point was raised by certain Members as to why discretionary powers have been given to the Governor. Dr. Sirvera from Mizoram has very elaborately stated the experience of Mizoram, has elaborately narrated the experience of Mizoram ADC. I from North-East know what has happened in Assam in the past. We have have seen what has happened in other States also. The original creation of the District Council goes back to Mikir Hills in 1952 and now it is 1988. In the year 1981, the representatives of all the District Councils gave a memorandum to our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. As has been pointed out rightly by Mr. Basumatariji Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the present Prime Minister and our party in power always gave an assurance to the

Tribals that their culture, their heritage, their religion and their tradition will always be protected and by doing this and by giving this Constitutional right to them, we have been able to keep the North-Eastern States and the Tribals together. We have nothing against any particular State Government. But from our experience we have seen in the past that many of the State Governments have not hesitated to share their power.

The hon. Member, Mr. Saikia, has referred to certain clauses but he will be pleased to know that in Assam already this clause exists and we have brought this clause 12AA. The existing clause of Assam already gives that sort of power to the Governor and the President that any rule that is passed in the District Council and if the same rule is passed in the Assembly, the District Council has always got over-riding authority to implement their rule. This rule is already in Assam. When we have brought these provisions for Tripura and Mizoram, we have only brought these States in conformity with Assam. So it is wrong to say that it is in conflict. From our experience we have never seen that in Assam, the District Council and the State Governments have come in conflict. Bu mutual discussion, it has been done.

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: I did not speak about Assam. I spoke about Tripura.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: No, you being from Assam, what your Government has accepted, you are trying to say against it. This is what I am saying and trying to point out.

It has been rightly said by Shri Baharul Islamji that from our experience in the past we have seen some conficit always comes between the State Government and the ADC whether it is the Congress Government or non-Congress Government. As a result of this, in the past, uncessary litigations have come. Now, we have only given powers to District Council by substituting a clause in 12 AA and 12B.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: It is not the Act of the District Council. It is a wholesale..

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: It is not included in the power of the District Council. If such Acts are passed which in a way the Governor feels should not be implemented, then, the Governor has got discretion. I am answering his argument which he has said. I have not come to your argument.

What Mr. Aladi Aruna is saying is that by this Bill what we have done is, that if any Act is passed by the State Assembly or by the Parliament, if the Governor or the President of India feel that this particular Act should not be enforced in the District Council, they have to give a notitification. So, what is wrong? (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Under the aid and advice of the Cabinet as far as the Centre is concerned. I would like to have a clear clarification from you. Does it come under the aid and advice of the Cabinet or the discretionary power of the Governor?... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: The Governor will always .. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM:: Governor is Governor.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): You have made your point now.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Unfortunately you are suffering from phobia against all the Governors. (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Governor is Governor.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: The Governor is a constitutional head of a particular State whether you accept it or not. Some of you have passed very derogatory remarks about the Governor. It is not expected of you people. I do not want

[Shri Santosh Mohan Dev]

to go into that particular debate. But what I say that we are committed to protect the interest, the heritage, the culture and the traditions of the tribals and this particular amendment has come. (*Interruptions*)..

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, it is a very vital point. If the State Legislature passes any Act regarding the District Council, then all right. (*Interruptions*).. But is it the discretionary right of the Governor to implement or prohibit? It deals with the general Act of the State. That is why, I am asking.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Probably, the hon. Member does not know that there is a Fifth Schedule in he Constitution. According to the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, the tribals areas all over the country have got certain rights. The S xth Schedule came as many Members have said, for a particular area in the north eastern region and according to that, we have not gone to the extent of giving any special power to the Governor. That special power was already there. So, what you are trying to say is that we are giving a new power. But that is not correct. Your argument is that whether the State Legislature has been superseded. No. Previously, any order of the Governor has to be placed in the State Legislature and it can be revoked by the State Legislature. That power has been taken.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Now, it is being done by the Governor.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Why we have done so? From my experience of the last 25 years, I have not given a statement against any particular Government because this is a happy day for the tribals in the north eastern region. I do not want to go to this length. All that I can say is that the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, during his tour to Mizoram as well as Tripura has committed and the Government who keeps its commitment, has brought this Bill and we fully support it. We are fully aware that by giving the powers to the Governor, the protection of the tribals' interests will be there. We are not trying to do something to supersede the State Government. The Tripura Government has agreed to it. Mr. Laldenga, when he signed the Accord, one of his conditions was that all these ADCs should be abolished. But negotiations continued for a year. Ultimately, in the Accord, a para was included about the tribals—the whole Mizoram is tribal but Chakmas, Pawi and Lakher, they are minorities amongst the tribals: and he also agreed that the protection of the tribals will be given and according to that clause, we have come here with this Bill. Mr. Narayan Kar said that we have not discussed it with tribes. In fact we have received suggestions from the TUJS, the tribal students association and the Tripura Tribal Mahila Society. You are a party there but you have lost the mandate of the people. But you still want to pose that you have the only say in Tripura. You should forget about it now. You have no say. Majority of the Tripura tribal unions have requested us to make this change. The statement which has been read by Shri Chitta Basu and which you have also mentioned is of a minority. So far as the State politics is concerned, yes, they are majority in the ADCs and I am sure, the Tripura Government will take care. If they are involved in any other irregular thing, I cannot vouch for that. But, unfortunately, the whole of your speech was wrong. You are trying to say that we are giving the power to the Legislature and not to the Governor. But we have given the power to the Governor. If I have understood you—you spoke in Bengali and I am also a Bengali—your conception of the Bill and your conception of Tripura are wrong because whatever we have done is to protect the interests of the tribal people of Tripura. The people of Tripura will welcome it. There was a clause in the agreement with the TNV that the tribal people would be protected and we are fulfilling that.

I do not want to go into more details. Before I conclude ...(*Interruptions*)... I must say that the Bill is in the interest of tribals and should as such be supported. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): The quesetion is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India in its application to the States of Tripura and Mizoram, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause—2 (*Application of Sixth Schedule to the States of Tripura and Mizoram*)

SHRI NARAYAN KAR: Sir, I move.

1. "That at page 1, lines 12 and 13, for the words 'a period of one year from the date of any agreement' the words 'the financial year of the date of any agreement' be substituted."

2. That at page 2, after line 11 the following be inserted, namely:—

'(e) prescribe that no person resident outside the district shall carry on any trade whether wholesale or retail except the Scheduled Tribes'.

3. "That at page 3, lines 33 to 45 be deleted.

4. "That at page 4, lines 16 and 17, the words 'the Council of Ministers, and if he things it necessary' be deleted".

The questions were put and the motion were negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): I shall now put clause 2 to vote. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was *added* to the Bill.

Clause 1, *the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: I move:

"that the Bill be passed".

The queston was proposed.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Sir, we in the Opposition hold the view that this Bill is a distortion. We are not against protecting or safeguarding the interests of tribals and their traditions. But we do sincerely feel that this piece of legislation is unnecessary and it is going to create a lot of problems in futre. It is a total distortion of the spirit of the Constitution and because of this we cannot cooperate with the passing of the Bill. We walk out.

[At this stage some hon. Members
The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

CONSTITUTION SIXTIETH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1988.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Bill seeks to amend clause (2) of Article 276 of the Constitution to increase the ceiling of Profession Tax from two hundred and fifty rupees per person per annum to two thousand and five hundred rupees per person per annum. (*Interruptions*). Hon. Members are aware that clause (2) of Article 276 of the Constitution provides that the Legislature of a State may levy tax in respect of professions trades, callings and employments but the total amount payable in respect of any

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

one person by way of such tax shall not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees per annum. (*Interruptions*). Presently, fourteen States, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal, are levying Profession Tax. Some of the States like Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have represented that this ceiling of Rs. 250/- needs to be revised upwards considering the erosion of the value of the rupee due to price rise since 1949. The ceiling of Rs. 250/- per person per annum was fixed 39 years ago in 1949. The Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations have also stated in their Report that several States had suggested that this limit should be suitably revised in view of the increase in income levels. They have, therefore, recommended that such a limit should be revised at frequent intervals in consultation with the States.

The Government of India have considered the issue in depth. It has been felt that on account of the present ceiling, the profession tax has become almost regressive since even people with high incomes have to pay this tax at only the maximum amount of Rs. 250/- per annum. As you are aware, there has been a considerable increase over the years in the expenditure incurred by the States and local bodies and the State Governments have, therefore, been facing resources constraint. As such, it is necessary to enable the States to raise more resources and profession tax is one of the instruments which has considerable potential for greater exploitation than hitherto. The upward revision of profession tax will also help the State Governments to mobilise additional resources particularly from that section of the population which benefits most from the expanding civic amenities and services.

It is, therefore, proposed to amend clause (2) of article 276 of the Constitution to increase the ceiling of profession tax from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 2,500/- per person per annum. It may be mentioned that the amendment proposed by the Government of India is only in the nature of an enabling provision and it will be for the States to levy such amounts as they may consider necessary up to the ceiling of Rs. 2,500 per person per annum. Thus the discretion to fix the amount of profession tax within this ceiling as well as prescribe the different rates also for different categories of persons is left to the State Governments and they are expected to prescribe the tax rates keeping in view all the relevant factors including the needs of municipal bodies.

The amendment proposed seeks to enhance the ceiling limit of the tax and it would be appropriate to prescribe a ceiling as the intention of the Constitution-makers was also to provide a ceiling in this case. The Sarkaria Commission also have recommended a ceiling change from time to time and not suggested doing away with the ceiling. The proviso to clause (2) of article 276 enables continuance of levy of such tax at a rate exceeding Rs. 250 per person per annum in any State, municipality, etc. if in the financial year immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution there was in force in that State, municipality, etc. any such tax exceeding that rate. As the proviso to this clause is no longer relevant, it is proposed to omit it.

Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA (Rajasthan): Sir, this is a vey small Bill which only seeks to enhance the ceiling of profession tax from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2,500 and, as the honourable Finance Minister has said, this limit was fixed in 1949 and it is felt that the ceiling in monetary terms is very low. Basically, Sir, on this particular provision of the Bill, there is not much to say. But I must take this opportunity of bringing to the attention of the honourable Finance Minister two or three matters which he should consider taking an overall view of the provision. What is the provision in the Constituion? It is to enable the States to have a source of revenue from profession tax from the self-employed people.

Now, ther is the larger issue of devolution of resources to the States.... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Order, order, please.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: ..... which the Ninth Finance Commission has dealt with ...*(Interruptions)*... In my opinion, the basic issue is the resource position, the method of collection of tax and the ultimate burden on the taxpayer. Now, how many States are really capable or even have implemented the professional tax? You will observe that very few ....*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Members are requested to be silent.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: And the resource mobilisation on account of professional tax is very meagre. I don't have figures of all the States. Let us take Karnataka. They levy professional tax. The whole year the revenue is six crores of rupees and the expenditure they incur on collection is definitely disproportionate. The issue which must agitate the minds of the Finance Minister as well as all the States is whether it is worth creating so many forms of tax where the cost of collection is not worth the total amount mobilised. On that issue I again want to mention that the 9th Finance Commission Report is very, very important one, and if the divisible pool is increased, if the devolution of resources is done in a different manner, the basic issue whether there should be professional tax itself will be under review. And as we have seen during the last two or three elections, the abolition of sales tax has been a part of the manifesto of many parties, part of the declared policy from time to time. There was a committee under Shri Kamlapati Tripathi to examine whether sales tax should be abolished. At a time when we are examining whether sales tax itself can be done away with, whether octroi can be done away with, I do not see any justification why the State Government should levy a tax on professionals. True, professionals are earning money. True, they must give something to the exchequer. But that should be by way of income tax. You can have a method by which a part of the income tax can be sent to the States on account of this. But having a separate tax at the State level, this is an unnecessary exercise. That is point No. 1.

Point No. 2 is on the issue of indexation. It is a very good thing if you are saying that Rs. 250 monetary value is less and today we are increasing it. Some system of indexing should be there for all monetary ceilings, upper or bottom ceilings, in the various Taxation Acts. The Income-tax Act—every time there is a clamour for increasing the exemption limit. On the ground that it will affect the revenue we do not increase the exemption limit. But, at the same time, the exemption limit on income-tax has become totally unrealistic. Today Rs. 18000 or Rs. 24000 is no limit. Why am I mentioning this? It is because it is not out of context, because the taxpayer is the same. If the exemption limit of income-tax is not increased but the professional tax ceiling is increased the person himself is hit. Whether the tax is going to the Centre or to the States does not affect the individual. So an overall picture of the finances should be taken, and this ceiling has to be revised. Some sort of indexation must be done. I do not say that the ceiling should vary every year—maybe every three years, maybe every five years. The same thing about sales tax which is a major source of revenue for the States. They are very reluctant to part with it. Naturally so. But what is happening to sales tax?

When the Sales Tax Act was first introduced, let us say, in Maharashtra in 1951, the ceiling was that any establishment making a total sale of

[Shri Kamal Morarka]

Rs. 30,0000 a year would be subject to sales tax. They have to collect sales tax any pay. Today, in Bombay the sale of a paanwallah is Rs. 30,000 a year. Okay, recently the ceiling has been revised to Rs. 60,000. But it does not meet the requirement at all. What has happened in the process is that the tax collection machinery has developed a lot of sloth. The number of taxpayers has increased in geometric progression. An army of tax collectors we are having. It is giving rise to harassment, corruption, leakage. The net revenue to the Exchequer has not gone up in the same proportion. (*Time bell rings*) So I would like to say that though increasing the ceiling on professional tax is a very small matter, what the Centre must apply its mind to is what should be the overall picture of burden on the common man, how we can get the maximum revenue in the least painful way. That should be our exercise. And if sales tax is to be abolished or we can merge it with excise duty and there has to be again a devolution of resources to the States, according to me, a serious study should be done, whether the Finance Commission does or it is done by a separate committee. But a time has come when we must have a fresh look into the entire gamut of taxation, specially with respect to the method of collection of tax. Our whole collection machinery of income-tax, excise duty, sales tax, the whole thing has become so big that really what we are finally able to collect is much more painful, much more slow, and what we are now having—the features of special courts and special tribunals—nothing will help. There should be simplicity of taxation directly applicable; collection of tax at the least points and we should be able to collect it efficiently. I request the Finance Minister to have a look at that.

With these words, Sir, I end my submission on this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1988

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1988, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th December, 1988.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Now the House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow, the 6th December, 1988.

The House then adjourned at thirty-six minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 6th December, 1988.